

Spearhead

50p

Daily Telegraph
1st Dec 1987

An 'evil' Nazi paper escapes prosecution

A PUBLICATION called Holocaust News was "evil and offensive," Sir PATRICK MAYHEW, Attorney-General, said during Commons Question Time. The accused Zionists of the Nazi

'Holocaust' is an evil hoax



Holocaust Searchlight

hate-sh escape prose

The Prosec decide public shee

A legal way?

Mr Allan Green, the Director of Public Prosecutions, supported by the Solicitor-General, Sir Nicholas Lyell, QC, has decided that "Holocaust News," which claims that the Holocaust was an evil hoax perpetrated by Zionist Jewry, does not break the law. The Attorney-General's office has doubted that it could be proved that it was likely to stir up racial hatred or that it intended to do so. If that is the state of the law, then the law is undoubtedly an ass; although not, perhaps, as big an ass as those who believe, or pretend to believe, that there was no Holocaust, for that would also mean believing in a world-wide conspiracy that took in Jews and non-Jews, British, Russian, French, Americans, Poles and Germans; not only Germans, but the Nazis themselves. Both Germany and France have laws that forbid the spreading of lies about the Holocaust. This country, with its extensive race relations industry, is seemingly helpless in the face of such disgusting material, and all the law officers can do is to shrug their shoulders and acknowledge that it is repugnant. Perhaps there are more fertile legal minds, both within and without the community, who could devise some way of bringing the issue to trial in open court. The conclusion would not be in doubt, and if the penalties — or damages — were sufficiently punitive, it might prevent the further spread of this mendacious evil.

Holocaust slur m

Jewish Chronicle Reporters

The Government's law officers have pledged to review the situation regarding "Holocaust News," the virulently anti-semitic and anti-Zionist publication being widely distributed in Britain.

Two MPs, Mr Greville Janner and Mr Michael Latham, told the Solicitor-General, Sir Nicholas Lyell, of their disquiet that the Director of Public Prosecutions, Mr Allan Green, was unable to find grounds on which to prosecute its publishers, the Centre for Historical Review.

On Tuesday, in a written answer, Sir Nicholas told the House of Commons that prosecution could not properly be brought under the Public Order Act.

But Mr Janner, who is also a pro-Act ultimater

QC, told the Solicitor-General that he did not agree.

Sir Nicholas responded that if Mr Janner and Mr Latham could obtain counsel's opinion to support their view, the Government would reconsider its decision regarding prosecution. Counsel's opinion has now been sought and will be presented to the Solicitor-General and the Attorney-General next week.

Mr Latham and Mr Janner are among the signatories to an early day motion in Parliament calling on the Government to take urgent action against "Holocaust News."

Its distribution, they say, is "a clear attempt to stir up racial hatred."

The London radio branch of the National Union of Journalists has unanimously passed a motion calling on its members

to dissociate themselves from "the deceitful attempt to rewrite history by the false claim that the genocide of six million European Jews at the hands of the Nazis did not occur."

The motion, initiated by Mr Mike Brooke, a member of the Dollis Hill Synagogue, will be put to the annual delegate meeting of the NUJ in April.

Michel Zlotowski adds from Paris: Mr Michel Melot, the director of Pompidou Centre public library, was injured when he intervened in a clash between the centre's security staff and supporters of Professor Robert Faurisson, the revisionist historian.

They were carrying posters denying the existence of the Holocaust and the gas chamber, which they tried to put up in a room where an exhibition on censorship was being held.

the naz have been ben... of the paper, which st... of six millio... e nazi genocide of the Second World... people during the Second World...

of the individuals who have been Holocaust News have found an accompanying press release signed by BNP Deputy-Führer, Richard Edmonds. Amongst those receiving this singularly unpleasant material have been people with Jewish-sounding names and some local authorities, including Hackney Council in London's East End.

Hackney has recently run an Anne Frank exhibition and local councillors feel that the mailing of Holocaust News is a deliberate fascist response to the exhibition's success. Edmonds, only recently convicted for smashing a statue of Nelson Mandela, is, it seems, pushing his luck rather hard.

WHY DO THEY WANT TO BAN DISCUSSION OF THE 'HOLOCAUST'?

An in-depth examination in this issue

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news



More 'Summit' play-acting

Readers will not have failed to notice that the earlier part of last month was 'Summit' time again — the season when the bosses of the United States and Soviet Union meet to discuss how to prevent a world war between their respective nations which never has been on the cards and will not be on the cards as long as the two are governed by the same power *elites* as have ruled them for the past half-century or so. If the two have not, as alleged, met in order to stave off a non-existent threat of war, what have they met for? It is an interesting question.

The meeting appears to have achieved agreement on the mutual reduction of missiles. This of course will well suit Mr. Gorbachev, as the overwhelming superiority of the conventional forces at his disposal in Europe will ensure that the balance of military power remains firmly in the Soviets' favour. However, let us not be misled as to the ramifications of this. It has no bearing whatever on the future prospects of world war or world peace, nor of a Soviet march westwards, for the latter, neither now, in the past 40 years or at any time in the foreseeable future, has ever been scheduled. What the present balance of power in Europe does mean is that the Soviets will remain comfortably in control of their portion of our continent, with much

THE RONNIE AND GORBIE SHOW
Mutual accord in Washington. And why not? Ever since Yalta, the US and the Soviets have divided up the world amicably between them

economic resources saved on missiles available for reallocation to the upkeep of conventional arms.

Contrary to what some might suppose, this admirably suits the **real** makers of US policy, for it helps to keep alive the pretext for the presence of large American forces in Western Europe — here, as they have always been, essentially for occupation purposes. As we have said before, the Americans are in Europe (including Britain) not to resist a Soviet invasion but to police the Western European nations on behalf of the International Zionist government that constitutes the real ruling power across the Atlantic. This ruling power **needs** the constant presence of a Soviet 'threat' as the pretext for the foreign policy that it has pursued ever since World War II, a policy aimed at the elimination of the European nations as independent sovereign powers.

It is against this background that all 'Summits' must be understood. The US and the Soviets, when they met at Yalta in 1945, divided the world up between them by mutual agreement. Regularly, it is necessary for their

leaders to meet to discuss the latest items of business involved in their long-standing partnership, but the actual 'Summits' of the kind that took place in Washington last month are concerned not so much with this business (which is normally conducted through other channels of communication) as to put on a big show for the world's dumb millions, whose minds are preoccupied with the non-existent threat of a US/Soviet conflict and may, by means of such charades, be kept in a state of stupor, punctuated occasionally by hosannas of thanksgiving for the 'peace' that the US and Soviet leaders have condescended to bestow on them, while the really important events that are determining their future are taking place right under their noses without their having the slightest awareness of them.

Such is the purpose of what one American newsman called the "Ronnie and Gorbie show." It is a good name, for it thoroughly fits the picture of the contemporary world of which it is a part.

Prince Charles right for once

It is not very often that we have occasion to applaud the public utterances of the Prince of Wales, but such an occasion did arise recently when the Prince strongly condemned the architectural disfiguration of our city centres, in particular that of the City of London, which he described as having been done more damage by the *avant garde* architects and planners than it ever suffered from the Luftwaffe.

And so say all of us! In fact there is a story of Churchill surveying the effects of the London *blitz* and remarking that it might be a hidden blessing as it would give future architects a chance to build a much better city after the war. What Churchill did not take into account was that after that war, and in large part in consequence of it, the world would fall into the control of powers which, among their many other aims, would impose a 'brave new world' culture upon us all under which we would suffer tuneless music, shapeless art, a cosmopolitan, homogenised literature and a marxist theatre. As part of this, our town and city centres would have their traditional character destroyed and we would see

SPEARHEAD

No. 227 JANUARY 1988
PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS
Editor: John Tyndall

Spearhead exists to reflect a cross-section of contemporary British Nationalist opinion. It is privately published by its founder and is independent of all political parties and groups.

Unless specifically stated to the contrary, the views expressed in signed articles or letters are the sole responsibility of their authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Editor or the policies of any political organisation that *Spearhead* may support editorially.

The appearance of an advertisement in *Spearhead* is not necessarily indicative that the Editor has any knowledge of, interest in or support for the product, service, organisation or function advertised.

Spearhead welcomes enquiries from potential advertisers, to whom rates will be sent on request. Advertising matter, accompanied by pre-payment, must be submitted at least one month prior to the publishing date (normally the first day of each month) of the issue for which the advertisement is intended. The Editor reserves the right to refuse to publish advertisements submitted.

The Editor is pleased to receive from readers manuscripts of articles for possible publication, which should normally not be longer than 1,250 words and typed in double-spacing. No payment is made for articles published, which become *Spearhead* copyright unless authors specifically request otherwise at the time they submit their manuscripts. The Editor reserves the right to shorten or otherwise amend articles accepted for publication should shortage of space or editorial judgement require such alteration to be made.

Those wishing to reprint *Spearhead* articles must first gain the permission of the Editor and undertake to include with the printed matter the author's name and the name and address of *Spearhead*.

implanted in them the soulless products of the Bauhaus school of modern 'architecture', with its worship of the strictly functional and its disdain for beauty, symmetry, space and all the other classical qualities.

The revolution that is needed to rid us of the excrescences of modern 'architecture' that blight our towns and cities will not be possible without a **political** revolution against those powers that have determined this hideous 'art' world that affronts the eye, assaults the ear and pollutes the mind and spirit. HRH The Prince probably does not understand this — or, if he does, he dare not ever say so. But give credit where credit is due: we are the first to slam him when he talks his customary drivel about racial and social issues; when, on the odd occasion, he emits a little bit of enlightenment and sense, we should not withhold our assent.

Profiteer of lies

We have had occasion before to comment on Sir Richard Attenborough, a particularly loathsome specimen of contemporary British non-manhood who has established a well-publicised reputation for himself as a film-producer. Sir Richard made his fame in this field (before that he was an actor in many forgettable roles) by his huge extravaganza *Gandhi*, which was admirably exposed as a tissue of anti-British lies in an article in this journal by Dr. Peter Peel a while back. Now Dickie is at it again. He has produced a film on the Black South African subversive Steve Biko, to which he has given the quaint title *Cry Freedom*. *Cry Freedom*, like *Gandhi*, is riddled with inaccuracies and falsehoods — and so much so that it has been condemned for its fictitious flavour, not only by South Africa's Whites, but by most of the Black factions as well. In particular, it is believed that Attenborough has made Biko a much more central figure in the African nationalist movement than in fact he was, most African nationalists regarding him as representing only a fringe element. Attenborough is also accused of grossly falsifying Biko's relationship with the white renegade Donald Woods, which most Blacks believe was much less close than alleged in the film.

Attenborough also goes to great length in the film to depict South Africa as a 'police state', where freedom of dissent is virtually zero, whereas the truth is that freedom for those opposed to the established state is much greater than in almost any other African country and probably greater than here in Britain.

But none of this matters in the world we live in. *Cry Freedom* will be a big box-office attraction wherever it is shown, just as was the equally fictitious *Gandhi*. It is no bar to the widespread showing of a film that it is riddled with lies. We have the extraordinary situation in our western societies whereby anyone who tells lies in a court can be convicted for perjury and, quite rightly, punished in consequence. Yet those who control the channels of mass-communication, such as the press, television and the film industry, are allowed to put over lies on a scale thousands of times greater and with thousands of times more serious consequences — with no laws stopping them and no punishment forthcoming. Isn't it time this was changed?

The one-sided war against British industry

A flood of cheaply-priced motor cars from Korea is the latest threat confronting the British motor industry. Hyundai, the Korean firm exporting the cars, is preparing to undercut existing prices of family cars in this country by 15 per-cent. In a recent report in *The Daily Mail* it was stated that Hyundai aims to increase car sales in the UK by 250 per-cent — from under 800 to over 2,000 — by 1989, and this is only the start.

And, says the same report, "there are no restrictions on imports because South Korea is classed as a developing country."

Meanwhile, Jaguar is running into big difficulties in its efforts to increase its exports to Japan. In the words of a report in *The Sunday Times*, Jaguars have encountered "a catalogue of bureaucracy, unnecessary checks, unfair taxes and delays that still pose a serious headache to British exporters."

Of course none of this is new. It is simply the Japanese way of protecting their own domestic motor industry from foreign competition — something that they have every right to do. While Japanese trade diplomats are bowing, smiling and hissing to the effect that they welcome British and other western manufactured goods into their country and that there are no trade barriers to the export of these goods, the reality is that, unofficially, the barriers are as obstructive as ever.

We should not of course blame the Japs — or the Koreans. Both are simply taking advantage of our own stupidity to increase their trade. The blame lies with those who make the rules that govern British economic policy. They are subjecting us to a trade war in which we have no chance to win because our rivals are playing the game according to entirely different rules.

No, they're not joking!

The leaders of Britain's Jewish community are apparently extremely upset because there is presently in circulation a publication called *Holocaust News*, which takes an unconventional view of the stories of alleged Nazi atrocities against the Jews by saying that they never took place. Certain Jewish leaders, including the MP Mr. Greville Janner, have made an approach to the Attorney-General demanding that the publishers and distributors of this publication be prosecuted for stirring up 'racial hatred'.

This is surely rather a curious charge to make. Might it not be argued that the whole of the 'holocaust' legend amounts to a stirring up of hatred against people of German race in so far as it links mainly Germans with the allegations of Nazi atrocities? To this, the 'holocaust' historians and propagandists might reply that their object is to condemn, not all Germans, but only **Nazi** Germans, i.e. those who took part in, or complied with, the alleged Nazi extermination programme. The truth is, however, that the **effect** of much of the 'holocaust' propaganda has been to make a great many people hate the German race as a whole, in so far as they have not, in the simplicity of their minds, been able to distinguish between Nazi and non-Nazi Germans, at least that generation of Germans involved

in World War II. Jewish spokesmen the world over have said that **all** Germans of that period share the burden of guilt for the 'holocaust' in so far as they let it happen.

And as for the theory that the holocaust did not happen, which appears to be the line taken in *Holocaust News*, such a theory may or may not be historically correct. What surely cannot be denied, however, is that its effect should be to **reduce** racial hatred rather than increase it. Most certainly, those people influenced by the publication are likely to think better of Germans as a result of their reading it, and if our object today is to eliminate hatred of people on account of their race this can only be a good thing.

Of course it might be argued that, to believe the contents of *Holocaust News*, while it reduces one's hatred of Germans, might increase one's hatred of Jews, since, by implication, it depicts as liars those Jews who maintain the 'holocaust' legend.

But, on consideration, we should reject such a theory. Nowhere, so far as we are aware, does the publication suggest that **all** Jews are responsible for 'holocaust' lies. It is also common knowledge that a great many of those who maintain the same story are non-Jews. The content of *Holocaust News*, surely, condemns as spreaders of untruth all those who maintain the holocaust legend, regardless of their race. There is no reason whatever, to any fair-minded person, why the rejection of the holocaust legend has to mean a hatred of Jews or an incitement to others to hate Jews. In any event, those Jews who object to *Holocaust News* cannot have it both ways. They cannot demand that the publishers and distributors of that publication are stirring up hatred against Jews while denying that those who maintain the holocaust legend are stirring up hatred against Germans!

And this point applies with added force when it is remembered that *Holocaust News* is only circulating amongst a tiny number of people while the opposite side of the story, the propaganda maintaining the holocaust legend, is being churned out all the time to **hundreds of millions!**

Before leaving this subject, we ought to make one more final point: If certain Jews so intensely dislike the idea that the holocaust never took place, surely the best thing for them to do would be to welcome an open public debate on the matter, conducted on television, in which experts on the subject from both sides can state their case and let the people make up their minds. Why, instead of being prepared to have this issue thrashed out in that, the time-honoured democratic way, are these Jews demanding that those who hold a different viewpoint to themselves on the subject be prosecuted and silenced?

Could it not be said that such an arrogant demand, made in a country in which we are supposed to pride ourselves on our traditions of 'freedom', is almost guaranteed to increase, rather than reduce, that hatred of themselves that the Jews are so anxious to see disappear?

But it appears that in this matter Jewish leaders are not joking; they really believe that it should be made a punishable offence to put forward a view of history different from their own. And they really believe that when they make this demand the authorities in this country should obediently comply!

WHAT WE MUST DO IN 1988

A new year's message to the British National Party by
JOHN TYNDALL

I WILL NOT BEGIN this message with the platitude that 1988 is a crucial year for our movement; every year is crucial for us. The year just beginning, however, does pose a number of vitally important challenges to us and also contains a number of great opportunities. We can meet these challenges and grasp these opportunities if we begin the year in the right frame of mind towards our work.

The first essential in this new year is that we approach our tasks with a **positive** attitude of believing that we can succeed. In touring around the country in 1987 I have encountered rather too many people engulfed in a spirit of pessimism and defeatism. I do not expect, neither do I ever encourage, the kind of euphoria that sees victory as lying around the corner. But I set my face equally against the mentality of doom and gloom which regards our enemy's power as impregnable and our position as without hope. Last month I visited a part of the country where the soil for the growth of nationalism is as fertile as is to be found anywhere, an area where there are enormous opportunities for development in our movement if only the right approach and attitude are employed. I found that in a number of places in that area we simply are not exploiting the opportunities that confront us because we have had in charge local officials who believe they are beaten before they start. Those officials have now been removed or have removed themselves after a few blunt words I have spoken to them about their own negative attitudes. I am sure that the party will be stronger in their region for their going.

The other important requirement, as we enter 1988, is that we have before us a clearly defined set of objectives for the year, a development strategy incorporating targets that we **can** achieve, and avoiding wild and way-out ambitions that at present are beyond our grasp. To this matter I shall return a little way on.

In 'pep talks' I have given to our activists over the past year, I have recounted with repetition the little story of the shoe-manufacturing company which sent two sales representatives out to Africa to find an export market for its products, each with the instruction that in 6 months time he send back a report of his progress.

The first report came from the man who had been assigned to sell the shoes in the portion of the continent north of the Equator. He cabled to his superiors: "Hardly anyone here wears shoes. Situation hopeless. Advise you recall me home."

A short while later, the other salesman,



who had been given the area south of the Equator, sent his cable. It read: "Hardly anyone has shoes here. Potential market enormous. Send another 50,000 pairs!"

The two salesmen, in other words, had encountered more or less exactly the same situation. The difference lay in how they reacted to it. One had the negative attitude, seeing everywhere reasons why he could not succeed; the other had the positive attitude, reading into exactly the same conditions reasons why he could, and would, succeed.

I have found exactly the same contrasts of attitude in people whose job it has been to promote our movement.

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

On the adverse side of things, we whose task it is to spread the nationalist message in Britain face a number of highly disadvantageous factors which can, if we allow them, hinder our efforts. We face much public apathy, cushioned in some areas by an illusory prosperity. We face fear. We face numerous obstacles to the proper exercise of our political freedoms: bans on the hire of meeting halls, bans on marches, obstruction in public places of our literature sales, virtual exclusion from the channels of radio and television and from a voice in the press.

On the other side of the coin, we have working for us certain conditions that, if we look at them the right way, are extremely favourable. We have widespread and growing disillusionment with, and contempt

for, the old political parties and their leaders, together with increasing disbelief and cynicism in the face of what they say. We have more and more evidence, as each year goes on, of the increasing collapse of the old system — in the spheres of law and order, the economy and community relations. We have, on the public stage, a collection of political leaders of pygmy stature who mostly fail utterly to inspire confidence or hope. We have, in some areas at least, relative poverty occasioned by massively high unemployment. And the last-named factor results in there being many people, including many young people, with much time on their hands which could be put to use in the service of the party.

Not least, we have on our side the potentially awesome weapon of **truth**, which can conquer all if we learn how to use it properly, while against us we have a political 'case' built on a mountain of lies.

Finding the way to minimise the effect of our handicaps, while at the same time maximising the usefulness of our assets and advantages, is a process that requires much thought, the vigorous application of our intelligence and our imagination and, not least, much experimentation in which we are going to learn through trial and error.

But it requires, first and foremost, the rule that we think **positively**, being determined to exploit conditions to our advantage instead of seeing only how they operate to our disadvantage.

PROGRESS THROUGH SWEAT

At one recent meeting I was approached by a member who had been in charge of a local group in a city where ideal conditions existed for the winning of public support but where the party was moribund. Frustrated at this state of affairs, he expressed the view that what we ought to do was undergo certain ideological cosmetics which would change our party image. I told him very forthrightly that what was wrong in his area was not the party image but the fact that he as organiser — for perhaps perfectly valid reasons of home or occupational commitments — had for some time done next to nothing in the way of the promotion of activities there. That, and that alone, was the problem. 'I took care not to condemn him for his inactivity, but acknowledged, as I have said, that there have been perfectly good reasons for it; we had nevertheless to acknowledge it as a fact, and to recognise that this fact — and not any shortcomings in our image or ideology — accounted for the stagnant condition of the

Contd. on next page

party in his locality.

Even these words, put with restraint as they were, were more than he could bear, and I received his letter of resignation a short time afterwards. The letter said that he could no longer give me his 'allegiance'. He seemed to be saying that he thought I had strayed from what he thought was the correct ideological path — whereas the real trouble was that I had been so injudicious as to point out to him his own shortcomings and his own area's failures of leadership. I wish him no ill, for I believe him to be basically a sincere nationalist who has something worthwhile to offer our movement. I hope we will eventually see him back, but first he has some sorting out to do in the way of his own attitudes.

I tell this little story to illustrate an all-too-frequent human failing among some of our followers. Some of them think that there is, somewhere out there, an elixir of life and energy in the way of some magic formula or other, to be sought through ideological and policy experimentation, that will lead us to the road to political success, independently of whatever effort we make on our own part. There is no such elixir, no such formula; the true reality is that the way to success lies through sheer perseverance and sweat, combined with a positive attitude towards our endeavours.

Certain other people on the scene of British Nationalism but not in our party have displayed the same mentality. They have become frustrated because they feel that not enough of the public love them. In an effort to become more loved, they have sought to deck themselves in new ideological clothes. They remind one of a jaded woman who has lost her female charms by bad habits of living that have caused her to go to seed. She stands before a mirror, trying one dress after another, experimenting with one hair-style after another and trying one face-cream after another — all in the hope that somewhere along the way, by these essentially artificial means, she will recapture her former appeal. Of course it does not work. If we are to seek another analogy, we would find it in the case of the second-rate singer who, failing to win the applause he thinks is his due, blames his song.

Neither our ideology nor our policy require tampering with; if they fail to catch on, it is because of the inadequate way in which they are being promoted. We can certainly experiment, yes — I have used the word earlier — but our experimentation must be in tactics and method, not in the substance of our beliefs.

IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL EFFORT

In the same talks that I have given to our branches and groups this year, I have stressed the fact that our success or failure in any given area depends 95 per-cent on the local effort made by our activists. Too often, people at local level have taken the view that it lies with the national leadership of the party to wave some magic wand to conjure up local support

— the elixir again! What has to be understood is that, in these times when the national leadership of the party is effectively 'gagged' when it comes to speaking to a national audience, the one audience we have is a local one, to be reached by local activity and propaganda. The national leadership has the job of supplying local activists with the **implements** of this propaganda in the way of leaflets, periodicals and so on; but the effect of the propaganda in every locality depends entirely on the energy, drive and initiative shown locally in putting it to use. If local members sit back thinking that the public is going to come to them to support them, without intensive effort on their part to go to the public, it matters not what quality of policies or propaganda the party may possess; it is going to make little or no local impact.

Some local members may say in reply to this that they have made efforts to distribute the party's propaganda locally and simply have not met with the desired response: few people have replied to the leaflets they have put out, etc., etc. I grant that in some areas this can happen, although in a great many cases where the complaint is made it is found that the locals reach their conclusions only on the basis of the first one or two efforts to put the propaganda out. However, when it happens, a local organiser with the correct attitude to his task simply regards the problem as a **challenge** to his own resourcefulness and ingenuity. Britain's different regions vary much in the psychology of the people living in them, and there can be differences in this respect even between the inhabitants of towns in the same region 30 or 40 miles apart. The propaganda we produce at party headquarters is not produced with the claim that it will be successful everywhere. Where it is not successful, this calls for the local activists to put their heads together and devise other ways to bring the message of the party to the public locally. They may find a local issue, which they can exploit through a locally-produced leaflet. They may find the answer lies more in going to people in their homes and talking to them. They may find audio-propaganda, which the party produces, more effective than the printed word. There are a thousand different ways of getting the message over — some of which I do not profess to have yet thought of myself. Local initiative, combined with local knowledge and, as always, with determination and a refusal to be beaten, will find a way to get through.

NEED FOR PATIENCE

But supposing, after the local repertoire of ways and means and ideas has been exhausted, the message still has not got through and only tiny numbers of people, if any at all, are joining the branch, is that necessarily a cause to give up. By no means! Anyone with the most elementary knowledge of politics should know that in the lives of every politician and party there will come times when absolutely no progress forward can be made. One has said all one can say and

still one is not believed. Then is the time when one has to be patient and wait for events to prove one right. When I say 'wait', I do not mean wait in the sense of sitting and doing nothing; activities and propaganda must go on, as part of a regular drill. But there has to be waiting to see results, and in the meantime the task of the organiser is to condition his followers against defeatism and discouragement and keep them together as a unit in a continual state of activity and active readiness.

If we look for parallels to our situation in the military field, we find them in an army which sometimes has to wait patiently for the right moment to make an advance. That moment depends on much more than just that army's own strength of men and material; it can depend on the right tactical conditions coming about, on the right weather, on the right domestic situation both on its own home front and that of the enemy.

Also in war it is not possible to advance on every sector of the front at the same time; on certain sectors favourable conditions for a thrust forward (the discovery of a weakness in the enemy's defences, for instance) may be found, but it is rare that such conditions are present everywhere at the same time. Usually it happens that, while in some sectors the army can advance, in others it must simply be content to hold its ground. It is the same in the development of a political movement.

During the last year some of our branches have increased their membership, while others have not. This is not in all cases the result of differences in the effort made; in some cases the difference lies in local conditions.

A branch which, in local conditions which prohibit any great increase for the moment, stands its ground and does not **lose** strength renders as great a service to the party as another branch which, in different local conditions, is able to enjoy rapid growth.

Our members have to be conditioned to periods of 'standing still' in terms of party strength as well as to conditions which make growth possible. What is important is that the moments of 'standing still' do not become an excuse to **lose** strength and fall back.

But even if such a retreat does become necessary, it remains vitally important that these adverse circumstances do not become an occasion for morale and discipline to degenerate to the point at which the unit falls apart. Orderly retreats have on countless occasions been made in war, for these to be followed by later advances and eventually by victory. It is only when an army **believes** it is beaten that it actually is beaten.

I well remember that the 1960s and the first year or so of the 1970s were a time when the nationalist movement in Britain found it quite impossible to make advances in the way of winning public support; then from around 1972 onwards and for a number of years it suddenly began surging forward. It had taken public opinion time to catch up with us, and

Contd. overleaf

WHAT WE MUST DO IN 1988

(Contd. from prev. page)

this time could not be forced to occur until the moment was ready. The important point is that when this great surge in public support started to show itself we were there, organised to take advantage of it; we had not allowed the slow progress of the previous years to induce us to give up the struggle.

During the 1980s we have experienced a similar period of frustration in which progress forward in the winning of public support has been slow and difficult. I believe that this phase is shortly about to expire — every sign in the wind indicates it. What is important is that when the climate changes we are there, as we were in 1972, to capitalise on our opportunity.

Even in the immensely difficult climate of the past few years, advances have been made in some areas where the local leadership has displayed a go-ahead and positive attitude. This will of course not happen where the local leadership has a defeatist and negative attitude.

THE DUTY OF LEADERSHIP

I have touched upon another point in my talks to party activists in 1987: this is the onus that lies on local leadership — as indeed all leadership in the party — not to take the shortcomings of followers as an excuse for one's own lapses of determination and effort.

Leadership at local level does not just consist of notifying local members of activities and events; it involves **motivating** those members to take part in them. There has been many a case when I have been told by a local organiser that he has promoted activities in his area and then told members all about them, only to have very few of those members turn up. He has then taken the wrong attitude, which is that he has done his duty in organising the events and it is the members' failure, not his, if they have neglected to attend them.

Some local organisers, after repetitions of this failure, have thrown in the towel, blaming their members, and not themselves, for events being unsupported.

But the failure is not that of the membership; it is always that of the leadership.

A resourceful local leader, when he finds that members are not supporting activities, despite his adequate advance notification to them of those activities, will look to himself to discover the reason why this is happening. He will re-examine his methods of **motivation**. He will ask himself if he is doing enough to **enthuse** those members so that they make a greater effort, so that they give up their evenings at home or at the pub, and come out and engage in the action. Good leadership induces those who follow to **want** to be active, at all times and in all weathers; poor leadership creates a mood of apathy and idleness that is infectious. No good local leader ever complained that his members let him down. The members who are not leaders

are people who, in the last resort, respond or fail to respond to the inspiration and example provided by those who are leaders. The real leader is the man who, when he finds that local members are not responding to his calls for activity, keeps persevering until he finds the right formula to make them do so.

Likewise, it is also sometimes a tendency of the frustrated local leader to blame party headquarters for the lack of lead that he is exhibiting in his area. He expects party headquarters to devise his active programme for him and to give him daily direction in the pursuit of that programme. This attitude is fundamentally wrong. Party headquarters simply cannot, because of the limitations of its personnel and resources, be on hand everywhere to draw up local activity schedules and call local members out to support local operations. Headquarters can lay down, through national leadership, political guidelines in the way of policies to cope with the major political issues. It can, with the limits of the propaganda talents at its disposal, supply the material of propaganda as the weaponry for the local struggle. In addition to this, it can provide certain basic **guidelines** of strategy and tactics for local functionaries — all of which it does within the present limits of its power.

But it cannot supply local initiative where local initiative is lacking. It cannot make a study of local conditions and issues in all areas and formulate the ideas for local campaigns; those things have to be done by leadership at local level.

Of course, when our movement is larger, wealthier, more extensively staffed with full-time workers and enjoying greater resources in every way, the extent to which it will be able to assist local units will be vastly increased. But even when this happens, this will not be a substitute for local initiative and effort. The battle for each area will be won or lost locally, and will depend on the energy and resourcefulness of local activists, and most of all local leaders.

THE USE OF LITERATURE

I should not need to tell our members of the present obstacles that are placed in our way in respect of communication of the spoken word. We have certain plans to defeat these obstacles but I cannot promise that they will obtain results immediately.

This situation places an enormous importance on the business of communication of our message by means of literature. The word must first be put out by means of printed propaganda material. Then those who reply and enquire must indeed be spoken to, either by calling on them in their own homes or inviting them to branch meetings. It is usually the spoken word that is required to make them join and become really involved, but it is the printed word that must precede this — if we are to locate them in the first place.

There can be a number of reasons why our message by the printed word is failing to reach through to great numbers of people and

win them over. Some of our material could be improved, and we are always seeking ways to improve it. Sometimes it is the case that the wrong material is being used in an area and other material should be used instead. And of course we know that when it comes to leaflets our own products have to compete with a vast amount of 'bumpf' now going through people's letter-boxes in the form of commercial adverts — some of it far more expensively printed than anything we can produce.

But, all in all, the most important cause of our literature failing to make an impact is that it simply is not being used.

There are some local units whose members have an attitude that, if they put out a thousand leaflets, that is their duty done for the next six months. In fact, any local unit of two or three people should quite easily be able to get out 1,000 leaflets a week.

Some may come back to us and say that the difficulty lies not in distributing the leaflets but in finding the money to pay for them. But it usually happens that those members have made absolutely **zero** effort in the way of activities to raise funds.

Every properly organised local unit should have at least one fund-raising function arranged each month — at the very outside, every two months.

But many local units do not even bother to organise one single fund-raising activity in a whole year!

In the meantime, their members will expend hundreds of pounds on rounds of beer for each other, while pausing between swigs to blame party headquarters for the fact that the BNP is not growing in their area!

Aside from leaflets, there are paper-sales. Still only a minority of our local units are getting cracking selling papers to the general public. Many units buy just enough copies of the party newspaper *British Nationalist* to meet the needs of their own members, plus one or two friends or acquaintances at work. All this is of course preaching mostly to the converted.

The message will not be brought to the public unless papers are sold **in the streets** and **on the doorsteps**. Those units that have made a real try at this have found that it **can** be done. If it is not being done, it is only because the local unit is not **trying** to do it.

NEED FOR TOUGHER APPROACH

Generally speaking, there is need, in some areas where the party has units, for an altogether tougher attitude towards our tasks. We like to think that we are engaged in a crusade against a soft and flabby society, that the politicians we oppose are weak-willed and wimpish and that we represent a force for the strengthening of the moral fibre of Britain; and that is certainly the way I see our movement.

Yet in a few areas we have rather too many people who might, for want of a better term, be described as delicate flowers. They grow

Contd. on next page

discouraged far too easily at the slightest disappointment, setback or obstacle. And their personal emotions might be likened to those of certain female opera singers. The slightest word of criticism from their local organiser or from some national party official is enough to send them into a fit of sulks, expressed by their non-attendance of future party events and sometimes their resignation. I ask such people: just what kind of an organisation do they want us to be: an army of national liberation, which is what we need to be in terms of attitude and spirit, or an old ladies' knitting circle?

I am one of the generation who had to do national service. I grew used to being bawled at by my superiors in rank without taking it personally and having an emotional breakdown over the matter; I came to realise that these men were just doing their job, and that an effective fighting force could not be run on any other basis. We need to instil something of this spirit into some of our members and, here and there, even into our local officials. They must imbibe the truth that they have joined a body of people where masculine values prevail and where men speak to men sometimes in very direct language. I have always made it a rule in our party that, notwithstanding the fact that I have autocratic powers in the running of it, any member has the right to criticise me at any time. If this happens, I may accept the criticism or I may disagree with it; but what I will not do is run off like a wounded stag into the bush, my feelings indelibly scarred by the experience. I only ask that people accept in their turn that I will sometimes see fit to criticise them, and that in those circumstances they stand up and take it as men and in the spirit in which it is intended.

I have left to near the end of this new year's message an examination of the specific tasks and objectives that the party must set itself for 1988, because first I believe it essential that we begin by getting our basic attitudes right. If we approach our development programme with the wrong attitude, we will fail in carrying it out — not because it is a programme beyond our capability but because we will defeat ourselves at the very start by our negative thinking. If, on the other hand, we condition ourselves to think **positively**, there will be no stopping us. Our organisation is without doubt the best nationalist organisation in Britain today, far exceeding any others in the field in the quality of its members and in its general *esprit de corps*. It can still be greatly improved, however, and I have in the foregoing part of this message detailed some of the areas where there is need for improvement.

TASKS FOR 1988

What then are the principal tasks and aims that we must set ourselves for the coming year? They are simple, and they are these:—

(1) Increase of membership: We need to achieve a substantial increase of membership this year. In the past 2 or 3 years we have just

about maintained our level of membership at a time when other nationalist groups have experienced a big loss in membership. Our rate of induction of new members has just about equalled the drop-out of old members. In 1988 this must change and the new members being recruited must substantially exceed the old members lapsing. There are many projects which I am anxious that we should take on but which require first a larger complement of active strength than we presently have available. For this year, we must aim to increase our membership size by not less than 50 per-cent. This means that we must recruit in the year a number of members some way **above** 50 per-cent of the total number we now have — allowing, as we must always do, for the inevitable drop out of members that always occurs.

This drop-out of old members, however, can be cut to a minimum if in every area there is a local party programme of activities that sustains members' interest. It is noticeable to us at headquarters that the greatest drop-out of members occurs in those areas where there are supposed to be organised active branches. Those members who are isolated in areas where there are no branches tend usually to renew year-by-year. Branch leaders must find the secret of maintaining interest, so that their local drop out is small. In recent times Wales, Kent, most of London, Herts & Beds, the East Midlands and North East England have had a fairly low drop-out rate among members. On the other hand, South West England, the West Midlands, Yorkshire and Scotland have had a drop-out rate that is higher than it should be.

It must always be remembered that a high rate of member-recruitment is related to a high rate of distribution of party literature. In every region this year, we must aim to increase paper sales by 50 per-cent and leaflet and sticker distribution by at least 100 per-cent.

(2) Party Headquarters building: There is no-one more aware than I am that we have been promising our members for a long time that we will acquire a party headquarters premises without actually fulfilling our promise. This year, we should be able to deliver. We have saved a substantial amount of money by not contesting the 1987 general election. I believe that we can, fairly soon, raise the balance of the money that is required to enable us to put down a deposit on a headquarters building. Elsewhere in this issue will be found a special appeal which gives further details of what we need to do in this respect.

I regard our acquisition of these premises as vital from the standpoint of communication. So far there has not been a central office with a telephone number that can be made public and at which members of the public, and of the party, can contact us at any time in the working week. This must be remedied.

For practical purposes, the office must be in the London area. It does not need to be large in size, as some parts of the party

administration will, for reasons of security, still be carried on from other locations. What is needed basically is a telephone and a party official on the end of that telephone. This I am determined we will achieve in 1988.

(3) Leadership of British Nationalism: The weakened condition of the nationalist movement in Britain throughout the 1980s has been caused by the movement's disunity. We have made every possible attempt to put an end to this disunity by means of negotiation but our attempts have failed. Now it remains only to unify the movement by means of our own unquestioned leadership. That is to say that we must make ourselves, beyond any possible doubt, the strongest nationalist faction and through this unify the members of the other factions (at least those of them worth having) under us by the gravitational pull of our superior strength.

We have working for us in this regard the fact that, over recent times, events within the other nationalist factions have amply confirmed and underlined the correctness of the position that we have taken in inter-factional disputes, also that these other factions are now at their weakest ebb. Nothing that I have said in the earlier part of this new year's message concerning the weaknesses in the BNP should obscure the fact that such weaknesses are far more pronounced elsewhere in the British Nationalist spectrum.

We have the opportunity in 1988 to establish ourselves as the natural heirs to the tradition established by the National Front in the 1970s but thereafter abandoned by that organisation. We must not let this opportunity slip away.

(4) Training of activists: I am very much aware that the conditions for the improvement of our organisation and of the personal effectiveness of every participant within it depends, at least partially, on a thorough programme of internal training: training in basic attitudes but also training in the various techniques. We made a start in this respect in 1987 and we must step up the process in 1988. This is a field in which, I will readily admit, there has been neglect in the past due to the pressure of other events in the party calendar. For a time we must limit these other events in order to catch up on the training side of things. Members will duly be informed of the training programme drawn up for 1988.

(5) Production of book on party aims: This last-named project is one that I am undertaking personally and which need not unduly occupy other party members, except in so far as I will welcome their help in advertising and encouraging the sales of the book when it is finished. The book will extend to at least 400-500 pages and will be the most comprehensive presentation yet of the political aims of the BNP. Recently, by ruthless economy of time spent on other matters, I have managed to make considerable progress on the preparation of the book for the printer, and I am optimistic that the book can be published

Contd. overleaf

WHAT WE MUST DO IN 1988

(Contd. from prev. page)

some time this year. While I am completing my end of the work, I must ask some indulgence on the part of party members in respect of their demands on my time and attention. I believe that they will regard this as worth it when the book appears.

It is not expected of course that the book will have a mass appeal — we simply do not have the facilities to advertise and sell it on that scale, and we can be sure that the book-selling trade will shun it like the plague! It is hoped, however, that the book will attract into our movement new recruits of the calibre we need to become leading activists and party officers — the 'middle management' so essential to the effective functioning of any organisation.

These then are our principal aims and

targets for 1988, although the last named might be regarded as a personal target of my own rather than one involving the party as a whole. Deliberately excluded from the list are a number of other targets which some might claim ought to be added to it. For instance, it might be suggested that we should set ourselves certain specific targets in the way of preparation for the next general election. My answer to this is that our ability to achieve targets for the next general election rests entirely on our success, or otherwise, in enlarging and strengthening the party over the coming 12 months. Even to consider making an effective challenge in that election, we need to build a much larger and much stronger party, with many more activists and many more sources of financial support. My attitude in these matters is: first things first. And that applies to numerous other projects that are desirable when we can undertake them.

One particular project which we will be

starting this year, but the fruits of which we do not expect to see until later, is the taking of legal action to secure our rights of public assembly in Britain — rights which I am convinced we must establish if we are to achieve eventual political victory. But more of that later.

In conclusion, I would like to thank all those who have worked hard and made sacrifices to promote the party in 1987. I have laid stress in a part of this message on the shortcomings and failures of some of our members. I should make it clear that these are a minority, and that most of our members have performed admirably and display an admirable attitude. I want to see the qualities of determination and initiative shown by the best of our activists extended, as far as possible, to the others — hence the call to 'pull fingers out' in some quarters!

So — let us all get down together to make 1988 the best ever year in our party's history!

JOHN TYNDALL

REBUTTING THE 'SHOAH' LEGEND

COLIN JORDAN reports on the coming retrial of Ernst Zundel in Canada

JUST A FEW WEEKS BACK, on October 18th and 19th 1987, Britain's Jewish-directed Channel Four television subjected its already saturated viewers to its longest ever session of 'holocaust' indoctrination: a 2-part total of some 9 hours on the alleged extermination of 6 million Jews in what, by appropriation of the term, Jewry calls the 'Holocaust'; this stint was entitled 'Shoah' (Hebrew for 'annihilation'). This mammoth production, screened as if over 40 years of the regular day-to-day torrent of hate against National Socialist Germany had not sufficed, inspired the 'Jewish Chronicle' (16.10.87) to intone an exultant paean thus: "... 'Shoah' has received tremendous critical acclaim worldwide, reduced German audiences to tears and silence, brought cities in Holland to a complete standstill, had Israelis queuing round the block at seven in the morning, provoked thousands of newspaper and journal articles, debates and academic papers..."

This brain-bending blockbuster is the creation of Claude Lanzmann, a marxist resident in France, funded by a collection of private individuals along with the Mitterand Government of France and the Government of Israel. Its technique is new in that it departs from the genre of previous supposed documentaries and fictional dramas on the subject, which have principally relied for

their effect on a super-abundant display of dead bodies, either of genuine typhus victims at the camps in the chaotic conditions at the close of World War II, or of other war casualties from devastated Dresden or elsewhere — an overdone shocker which has begun to pall and lose its efficacy — and instead puts its reliance in the insinuation of a

reality for all the allegations of wartime Jewish extermination by way of grafting them onto a contemporary reality of place and person through placing alleged witnesses in the locality of the concentration camps today to say their piece against the backcloth of these genuine surroundings.

In this creation of credence through geographical association, a prime and powerful psychological device is the continual filming of trains and railway tracks in the vicinity of the camps as persuasive linkage for the allegations, suppositions, rumours, etc., which make up the message, bestowing a dramatic though spurious impression of reality on the idea of mass conveyance to mass extermination, and thereby transporting every gullible viewer to a state of fixed conviction concerning the 6-million myth, hallowed today as a quasi-religious dogma.

The stratagem of the trains was revealingly remarked on by the *Jewish Chronicle* in the words: "You are forced to ride the same stretch of railroad dozens of times in the film with the locomotive that took the transports to Treblinka — and the constant repetition somehow works its way into your psyche."

Contd. on next page



ZUNDEL

On trial for questioning the 'Holocaust'

The designed and desired effect on the viewer of all this was described thus by the same newspaper: "You emerge exhausted, numbed, drained, unable to speak or perhaps eat for hours afterwards." Thus, in the hope and intention of the operators of this manipulation of the mind, the viewer is turned into an unquestioning zombie concerning the greatest implanted myth of all time.

FIGHTER FOR TRUTH

This brings us to a man, Ernst Zundel, who is surely one of the heroes of the cause of truth today because of his stand against this brain-washing of the masses. Zundel, a German who years ago migrated to Canada and established a prosperous business there, holds that the 6-million myth is devoid of documentary substantiation or physical proof, contrary to scientific fact, contradictory and dependent on absolute absurdities and obvious concoctions. *Shoah*, for instance, presents a witness who says of Treblinka that bodies were taken out of the gas chamber and laid outside whereupon waves of air were generated by the gas still on them, and the smell of the gas was present "for miles around" — a situation which, if true, would have made it likely that the fanciful witness would never have lived to tell the tale, also that the lives — and certainly the health — of concentration camp staff would have been seriously endangered. If 800,000 were exterminated at Treblinka alone, as has been claimed, there would have been in the region of 240 tons of ashes and bone residue to account for, so it has been calculated. In fact not a single ounce has ever been produced and proved.

Shoah pays tribute to Raul Hilberg as a key authority. This myth-monger relies heavily on the statements of Kurt Gerstein concerning gas chambers at Treblinka; yet, as a prosecution witness at the first trial of Ernst Zundel, Hilberg was brought by Zundel's counsel to admit that parts of Gerstein's statements were, in Hilberg's own words, "pure nonsense," and to describe Gerstein as not "totally rational."

Ernst Zundel was born in the Black Forest region of Germany in 1939 and emigrated to Canada in 1958. He himself was taken in by the 6-million myth for some years before he perceived its fallacies and, in so doing, perceived the prime importance of challenging the myth — the stakes being tremendous, for such has been the Jewish investment in the 'Holocaust' that the power of organised Jewry today stands or falls by it. The aim of this psychological warfare is no less than the final solution for 'anti-semitism' (its extermination) through the inculcation of a guilt-complex so deep set and decisive as to destroy any will to criticise and any desire to oppose in the Aryan mind. The objective is thus comparable to — though less drastic and absolute than — lobectomy, the surgical removal of a lobe of the brain so as to render the person concerned subdued and pliant — as practised behind the Iron Curtain, where

dissent is viewed as a mental sickness, and mooted elsewhere as a measure of last resort for habitual 'anti-semites' (i.e. opponents of Jewish power). If the purgative conditioning of the Aryan mind by the 6-million myth succeeds, then silence descends on this planet in respect of questioning the ascendancy of Jewry over it. But, if the 6-million myth becomes subject to doubt and dispute and ultimately denial, then the whole credibility of the international Jewish propaganda machine will be completely undermined, and with catastrophic consequences for the structure of Jewish world power.

SUPPRESSION OF DISSENT

It is because organised Jewry is fully aware of the attendant risks of this all-out bid to render its position inviolable that it is seeking the most stringent steps to suppress those who endanger the myth by revealing it as such. 'Holocaust' disputants across the world have been fined, fire-bombed, deprived of employment, assaulted, defamed and imprisoned; what they have never been is adequately answered — in a free and open debate in which they have been allowed properly to present their case. Now the witch-hunt of them is being intensified. In Britain the *Jewish Chronicle*, not satisfied with the extended curtailment of free speech on racial matters involved in the new Public Order Act, reported on the 13th November 1987 that "The Board of Deputies (of British Jews) is calling for a law-change to accommodate the crime of group libel." And the next week (November 20th) the paper's editorial column sported the following sinister suggestion:-

"Both Germany and France have laws that forbid the spreading of lies about the Holocaust. This country, with its extensive race relations industry, is seemingly helpless in the face of such disgusting material...Perhaps there are more fertile legal minds, both within and without the community, who could devise some way of bringing the issue to trial in open court. The conclusion would not be in doubt, and if the penalties — or damages — were sufficiently punitive, it might prevent the further spread of this mendacious evil."

There you have it! Thus far have we come in the aftermath of the hideous war Britain fought on behalf of Jewry, yet under the slogan "Your freedom is in peril! Defend it with all your might!"

Why do we have this freshly generated Jewish agitation in Britain and other countries nearly half a century after World War II to brand as 'war criminals', and to deport to their deaths in Israel or Russia old men who in their younger days took part in Europe's titanic struggle against bolshevism? Can it be because of Jewish anxiety to offset the growth of doubt and denial concerning the '6 million' myth — a doubt and denial fostered by such people as Ernst Zundel?

In Canada, suppression of free speech on these matters is, if anything, even worse than over here, and no sooner had Ernst Zundel demonstrated that he was a force to be reckoned with than a hydra-headed campaign

was started with the aim of putting him out of business, out of circulation and even out of this world. In one sector of this campaign, a frontal position was assumed by a female of somewhat satantic countenance answering to the name of Sabina Citron — one of the many who claim that the work camp at Auschwitz was a round-the-clock extermination centre and also that they were there themselves (how did they all survive?). Representing the



SABINA CITRON
Initiated witch-hunt of Zundel

Canadian Holocaust Remembrance Association, founded in 1978 "to protect Jewish rights and to ensure that racists and neo-nazis never gain a legal foothold in Canada." This harpy swung into action back in 1981, securing a post office decision depriving Zundel of all mail delivery on the grounds that he was using the mail for the promotion of 'racial hatred', that most heinous crime in the contemporary calendar. The following year, however, the irrepressible Mr. Zundel successfully appealed, and the Postal Minister in the outcome of a 5-day hearing had to revoke the ban on the recommendation of the review board.

Back came Citron with an attempt to get Zundel prosecuted under Section 281.2(2) penalising 'racial hatred', but Canada's Attorney General, whose fiat was required for proceedings to go ahead, feared a fiasco and withheld approval. Relentlessly pursuing her persecution, Citron next turned in 1983 to an antiquated law designated Section 177 of the Criminal Code, which did not require higher sanction and was thus open to a private prosecution. She took out a summons against Zundel under this section but, as soon as this had been initiated, the State of Ontario obligingly stepped in and undertook the prosecution on her behalf.

ZUNDEL'S FIRST TRIAL

Section 177 derives from England's First Statute of Westminster of 1275, repealed here in 1888, and it lays down:-

"Everyone who wilfully publishes a statement, tale or news that he knows is false and that causes or is likely to cause injury or mischief to a public interest is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to imprisonment for two years."

The choice of this hoary legislation exudes the exquisite irony that the victim of its

Contd. overleaf

REBUTTING THE 'SHOAH' LEGEND

(Contd. from prev. page)

embrace himself claims that the '6-million' myth is the biggest piece of false news of all time.

Zundel was charged in respect of two items of literature, one of them a 14-page pamphlet entitled *The West, War and Islam*, dealing with a common effort by a variety of powerful elements to manipulate the Western media against the Islamic peoples. This was mailed to persons and places outside Canada, and not distributed within the country, and in respect of it he was acquitted. The other item was a booklet *Did Six Million Really Die?* written by Richard Verrall in the UK under the pseudonym of 'Richard Harwood', a Canadian edition of which, with a foreword and postscript by himself, Zundel distributed within Canada.

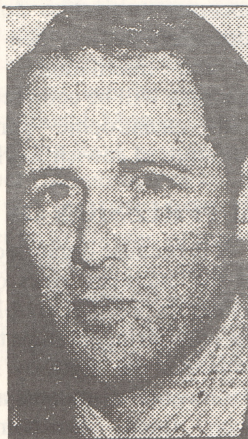
This first trial under Section 177 was reported on in detail by this writer in the May 1985 issue of *Spearhead*, so suffice it here to record and remind the reader that the trial opened on the 7th January 1985 at the District Court of Ontario before Judge Hugh Locke, and lasted 7½ weeks, during which the defence was so effective that one television station labelled its report 'Holocaust on Trial' in recognition of the reversal of roles. On the 28th February, the defendant was convicted in respect of the booklet, and on the 25th March 1985 he was sentenced to 15 months imprisonment with 3 years probation, during which latter term he was prohibited from publishing anything on or related to the 'holocaust'. Uncrushed, Zundel riposted afterwards that he had won a million dollars worth of publicity out of the trial.

An appeal to the Supreme Court of Ontario against both conviction and sentence was immediately lodged. In both the trial and the appeal Zundel has had the immense benefit of a most rare phenomenon these days: a barrister not only brilliant but dedicated to freedom and justice regardless of the opposition and the unpopularity, his name Douglas Christie. Because of his client and his case, and his superb performance on his client's behalf, including pulverising cross-examination of prosecution witnesses, Doug Christie has become the target next to Zundel himself of venomous hostility ranging from gross misrepresentation — for instance, in a book entitled *Hitler's Holocaust* wherein the author, Henri G. Franq, goes on even to imply that Zundel's mother washed him with soap made from the fat of Jews — to demands for Christie's disbarment from his profession as an 'embarrassment' to it. Nevertheless, this bold crusader has been speaking all over Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Free Speech League, while simultaneously conducting the appeal of Jim Keegstra, fined \$5,000 under the 'racial hatred' law and sacked from his teaching post for daring to put before his pupils facts contrary to the '6-

million' myth. Messages of appreciation and support can be sent to Mr. Christie at 810 Courtney Street, Victoria, BC V8W 1C4, Canada, and such encouragement will undoubtedly be appreciated (but do allow for the fact that the volume and pressure of Mr. Christie's work prevents individual replies).

Christie in turn has had the benefit of a very

**DOUGLAS
CHRISTIE
Has conducted
brilliant defence
of Zundel
against
inquisitors**



courageous lady, Keltie Zubko, as assistant who faces similar hostility undeterred. She keeps supporters far and wide informed of developments through her *Friends of Freedom Newsletter*, published monthly from PO Box 1133, Sooke, BC, V0S 1N0, Canada. There is no stated subscription but, if you do send for a copy, do make sure to enclose a sufficient contribution.

ZUNDEL'S APPEAL

The Zundel appeal has been a very lengthy, very exacting and very costly business. Firstly, a very expensive transcript of the trial, filling over 5,000 pages, had to be purchased, and then scanned line-by-line for the multitude of mistakes it contained and which had to be corrected, and then scrutinised for appeal material. Out of this a multi-copy 'Factum' — or statement of the facts of the case and Zundel's grounds of appeal, using evidence from the transcript and citing case law and legal authorities in support of those grounds — had to be produced. This document began by listing 45 instances of Judge Locke's unfair or hostile behaviour to Zundel and his barrister, and then proceeded to distinguish grounds of appeal in the following 8 categories: (1) The law in question at variance with the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms; (2) The denial of opportunity to challenge prospective jurors for cause (meaning reason for exclusion as biased); (3) Improper admission of prosecution evidence; (4) Improper exclusion of defence evidence; (5) The Judge's exhibition of bias and his harassment of the defence; (6) The Judge's misdirection of the jury on the facts; (7) The Judge's misdirection of the jury on the law; (8) The inconsistency between acquittal on one publication and conviction on the other.

On No. 1 it was argued that Section 177 is an unreasonable limit on freedom of speech guaranteed by the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, and that courts are inappropriate

forums to debate and decide the accuracy of historical opinions.

On No. 2 it was argued that adverse publicity and hostile events prior to the trial had created that degree of notoriety as warranted challenges of jurors for cause, and that with the denial of this even members of the complainant's Holocaust Remembrance Association may have been included in the jury.

On No. 3 it was argued that the Judge had been in error in allowing prosecution witness Raul Hilberg, who was neither an eye-witness nor had done on-site research, to present hearsay because the Judge had accepted him as an expert. He was also held to have been in error in allowing, as a business record exception to the hearsay rule, an extract from a document attributed to the International Red Cross when the prosecution witness presenting it was not its maker, and the maker was not called, and the witness could not testify as to the procedure in making it, or present any evidence of its authenticity. He was also held to have been in error in admitting as an exhibition of evidence a showing of a film entitled *Nazi Concentration Camps* and its accompanying narration, ruling it to be a public document and as such exempt from the normal rule excluding hearsay, since the film was a partisan one, produced by the victors of World War II in the course of assembling prosecution evidence for the Nuremberg Trial, and the narration merely hearsay in this purpose of partiality.

On No. 4 it was argued that the Judge had improperly excluded photographs taken after the war disproving features of concentration camps held to be indicative of extermination, which photographs Zundel had sought to introduce as contributory to his belief in the truth of the booklet he had been charged with and convicted for; also books in German, his native tongue, which had contributed to his beliefs reflected in the booklet; and 3 models of the crematoria at Auschwitz which he sought to introduce as contributing to his beliefs.

On No. 5, reference has already been made to 45 instances presented at the beginning of the Factum.

On No. 6, among a total of 42 instances were these: the Judge frequently referred to prosecution testimony as fact, but defence testimony as opinion; consistently referred only to the credible statements of prosecution witnesses, neglecting the weaknesses pointed out by the defence in cross-examination; misled the jury as to a picture in the booklet by ignoring defence evidence verifying the picture; misquoted defence witness Faurisson's evidence by quoting him as referring to people "killed" in the camps, whereas the witness spoke of those who "died", which is a different matter.

On No. 7, it was argued that the Judge had misdirected the jury on the elements of intent and wilfulness, and, being without authority in law for laying down to the jury that "racial

Contd. on next page

and social tolerance" was the only public interest to be considered within the terms of Section 177, also misdirected the jury on this.

Among supporting documents incorporated in the Factum was an affidavit by Zundel establishing that "Judge Hugh Locke was the partner of David Humphrey for approximately 10 years prior to becoming a Judge," and "that David Humphrey acted for the Holocaust Remembrance Association who commenced the prosecution..."

APPEAL COURT DECISION

The Court of Appeal of the Supreme Court of Ontario eventually heard the appeal before 5 judges on September 22nd/26th 1986, after having had the trial transcript for almost a year, and the Factum for nearly half that time. It then delayed its decision for a further 4 months till the 23rd January 1987, issuing it then in a 125-page document which, after reciting facts concerning the appellant and the prior proceedings against him, analysed and defined the essential ingredients of an offence under Section 177 as wilful publication, an assertion of fact known to be false by the person publishing it, and a false assertion of fact which is likely to cause injury to a public interest even if it has not actually caused injury. UK readers will here note the similarity in our own Public Order legislation in that the likelihood — of a breach of the peace or racial hatred — is sufficient without the actuality, and thus we become subject to the rarified atmosphere of conjecture.

Concerning the ground of appeal which this article has designated No. 1, the Appeal Court decided that Section 177 is not at variance with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Concerning No. 2, it declared "We are all of the view that the appellant was deprived of his right to have a jury selected according to law, whose impartiality or appearance of impartiality could not be impugned."

Concerning No. 3, the Hilberg evidence was ruled a legitimate exception to the normal hearsay rule on the reasoning that events of general history may be proved by accepted historical treatises, and an expert witness may give evidence based on material of a general nature widely used and acknowledged as reliable by experts in that field. However, the Judge did err in admitting the alleged Red Cross document and the narration accompanying the concentration camp film which cannot be regarded as legitimate exceptions to the normal exclusion of hearsay.

Concerning No. 4, it was ruled that the Judge did wrongly exclude the concentration camp photographs taken between 1968 and 1981 because they did have bearing on the defendant's belief in the truth of the booklet; did also wrongly exclude the models because they were improved versions produced after the proceedings began, yet the original models had been produced before the proceedings began; and did also wrongly exclude the defendant's books in German. "In the result, we agree with the appellant's

submission that the trial judge erred in admitting inadmissible evidence and documents and rejecting admissible evidence..."

Concerning No. 5, it was ruled that the Judge's conduct did not amount to prevention of a fair trial.

The Court, passing over No. 6, ruled concerning No. 7 that the Judge misdirected the jury by putting it to them that the issue was whether the defendant published the booklet with no honest belief in its truth, whereas it should have been put to them as whether the prosecution had proved beyond a reasonable doubt that he knew it was false when he published it. The distinction here is a fine one, yet it is highly important in preserving the onus of proof which is fundamental to justice. The error was increased, it was ruled, in that the Judge failed to instruct the jury that it was not necessary for a belief to be either honest or reasonable in order not to be knowingly false. It was the unanimous conclusion of the Court that this misdirection was "a serious error and was gravely prejudicial to the appellant."

Concerning No. 8, the Court ruled that the difference of circumstances between the one item of literature charged against the defendant and the other prevented the difference of verdicts being inconsistent.

The closing statement of the Court was unanimously this: "We are of the opinion that, because of the errors we have noted — particularly those relating to the selection of the jury and the misdirection on the essential elements of the offence — there must be a new trial."

"SHOCK AND OUTRAGE"

You can imagine the lamentation which convulsed the leaders of the Canadian Jewish community at this dire development demonstrating that its power, while indeed tremendous, is not yet absolute. Typical was the comment of Helen Smolack, suggestive of imminent cardiac collapse. This official of the Holocaust Remembrance Association, expressing "shock and outrage," declared "This is incredible, unbelievable. He was given a fair trial and every consideration."

But while united in demanding that Zundel, the intolerable heretic, be stifled one way or the other, the Jews in Canada have been hotly divided as to the means (except that all would dearly love the courts to register what is called 'judicial notice' of the 'holocaust', meaning its acceptance beyond question, thus reducing the proceedings to evidence of someone disputing it, and thereupon that someone's conviction and sentence.

Ontario's Attorney-General Ian Scott was truly put on a spot by the Appeal Court decision, being caught between the blood-thirsty hue and cry of Zundel's Jewish tormentors and his perception of the dangers to the regime's apparatus for the enforcement of conformity of taking the matter further. His options comprised: (1) A counter-appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada — which

option he first tried, being refused in June 1987 by that Court leave to appeal to it; (2) The abandonment of the proceedings in one way or another, thus surrendering the field to Zundel; or (3) The ordering of a new trial — which option he did in fact decide upon.

Now reach for your diary and make a date of January 11th 1988, for this is when it has now been fixed for the second round of the great 'Holocaust Trial' to start in Toronto, almost 3 years to the day from the start there of the first round! This great conflict in court, estimated to run for up to 6 months, is likely to be the most important event for the Aryan cause in 1988.

Zundel's host of enemies — enemies indeed of any and all freedom which is an impediment to their own supremacy — are already in battle-array and thirsting for revenge. Alan Shefman, Director of B'nai B'rith's grotesquely misnamed 'League of Human Rights', prophesies "The people in the jury box are not going to let him escape. They are going to convict him." Rose Wolfe, Chairman of the Canadian Jewish Congress's Ontario Region Joint Community Relations Committee, proclaims "Anti-semitism must be put out of business." Charles Zaionz, National Chairman of the same body, declares "The Jewish community is firm and most determined that the legal system must be used to remove hatemongers from society."

Ontario Attorney-General Scott, being responsive to the pressure of the likes of the above, has put out a suggestive signal to the media that it should play down the second trial. This call for the 'silent treatment' has been bluntly and crudely stated by columnist John Downing in the *Toronto Globe & Mail* (27.1.87):- "Why should the media give this jerk extensive coverage when he's really not news?...Let's give Zundel the treatment we used to give him before the whole thing exploded in our faces like some trick cigar. Let's return him to the shadowy fringes of society..."

Against this, Zundel and his associates are preparing an all-out effort to make this second trial the very biggest challenge the 6-million myth has ever had to face: something so dramatic, so effective, so resounding that it just cannot be silenced and ignored, and which will deal the myth a devastating blow. Among other projects, it is planned to get round media silence with a special daily newspaper on the trial, throughout its duration, to be distributed throughout Toronto and elsewhere.

HOW TO HELP

Everyone, everywhere can, and should, help in one way or another in this great fight which affects us all. For those who can get to Toronto, Ernst Zundel needs straightaway a wide range of helpers including fast, competent shorthand note-takers, writers, graphic artists and other staff for the newspaper; experienced photographers, drivers, watchmen, bodyguards, demonstrat-

Contd. overleaf

REBUTTING THE 'SHOAH' LEGEND

(Contd. from prev. page)

ors, leaflet distributors, sandwich-board advertisers, cooks, dishwashers, food servers, house cleaners, people to man bookstores, skilled researchers, typists, messengers and lots more. There is a place for anyone and everyone with a will to work, but no room at all for idlers and time-wasting talkers. There can be no pay, simply pocket-money and reimbursement for expenses and food and lodging in Spartan circumstances, plus the inestimable satisfaction of being in on the action, live. The Zundel headquarters is at 206 Carlton Street, Toronto, Ontario M5A 2L1, Canada; Telephone Canada 416-922-9850; but remember that the enemy may be tapping the telephone and viewing the

mail, and do not on entering Canada give the trial and assistance for Zundel and a stay at his headquarters as your reason for your trip — or the immigration authorities will be likely not to admit you!

If you cannot go to Toronto, you can nevertheless be of real help by sending a donation there for the expenses connected with the trial, which will be enormous. One estimate is \$300,000, which includes the cost of bringing witnesses from many countries. From the UK, donations can be sent by Barclays Bank International Money Order, whether you are a Barclays Bank customer or not, expressed in either UK currency or in US dollars.

If you cannot either go to Toronto or send a donation there, at the very least you can give some encouragement by sending off a card of solidarity. Do it today! And that is not all; you can also campaign in support in your own

country. The press in the UK and other countries aside from Canada gave even the first trial the silent treatment. Do not let them get away with it a second time unchallenged! In addition, organise pickets outside Canadian Embassies and Consulates, as well as airline offices and any other Canadian premises, protesting at the suppression of free speech in Canada and the persecution of Ernst Zundel, and send photographs of your pickets to Zundel headquarters!

In Toronto this January, and in the months to follow, an exceedingly brave man will be standing in the dock defying the forces of darkness, staking his liberty and his life, liable to be jailed at the end of it or gunned down in the course of it. This man needs and deserves all the support that can be given — in return for the lead he is giving and the sacrifice he is making. Ernst Zundel is counting on you. Do not let him down!

WHY DISPUTE THE HOLOCAUST?

RICHARD MOLESWORTH raises, and answers, some questions on the matter of historical revisionism

A RENEWED CAMPAIGN is underway to expose the fraudulence of the belied that Hitler's Germany operated a systematic programme aimed at the mass extermination of Jews — specifically that 6 million were killed in gas chambers. There are, however, certain prior explanations that are due for special emphasis for the benefit of those unfamiliar with this revisionist case and who are likely to come up with some questions, whether spoken or merely thought. I would like to start by dealing with two of these questions.

Question No. 1: When you admit that Jewish deaths in Nazi concentration camps ran into many thousands, why is it so important to prove that the figures were not in millions? Does the gravity of such deaths depend on the numbers?

Answer: I will reply to this by putting a question of my own: Why should it be so important to the exponents of the holocaust theory to perpetuate a figure running into millions instead of thousands — to the degree that draconian measures, including imprisonment, have been brought into action to suppress questioning on these figures? Of course, if a few thousands were deliberately killed, instead of millions, the crime would be equally repellent. But the point of questioning the scale of the alleged exterminations is to question the entire credibility of the holocaust legend itself. If it can be established, that holocaust exponents have lied over the figures, it might then be asked in what further

respects they have lied. Was there indeed any deliberate extermination programme at all — or did the thousands who actually did die (both Jewish and non-Jewish) die from other causes, such as famine, disease, etc.? And if the latter is the case, did the fault for this lie entirely with the Nazi authorities?

Question No. 2: Why is it so important to you to question the truth of the holocaust and to make such an issue of the matter — particularly when it causes such acute offence to do so?

Answer: Has it not occurred to you to consider the offence that is caused, particularly to Germans, by perpetuating the allegation of the holocaust, especially if such people believe that it is a monstrous hoax? Why should the feelings of Germans be regarded as of lesser importance than the feelings of Jews?

When the West German Manfred Roeder was sentenced to 7 months imprisonment for writing the foreword to a book *The Auschwitz Lie*, incredibly the judge said: "Even if there was no persecution of Jews under Hitler, that would mean that all Jewish witnesses are liars, and you are not allowed to call them liars (my emphasis), since this would be disturbing the public peace and would stir up racial hatred."

So lies, if they are Jewish lies, must be shielded by law from exposure, no matter how much racial hatred — of Germans — that may cause! Not surprisingly, there are those who find this state of affairs totally unaccept-

able.

One of the most recent pieces of propaganda with which the British public has been assailed is the tale that Sir Francis Drake had no hand in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Is this not equally capable of causing offence to Britons, whether there is any substance in it or not? We have not heard, however, any suggestion that people should be banned from expressing such a theory.

But I will answer what seems the main point of your question: why is it so important to dispute the holocaust theory? It is important because this theory dominates contemporary discussion of the vital issue of race, as well as much of the discussion of other currently relevant public issues. Britain today is confronted with a crisis of race relations, and it is vital that in dealing with that crisis we think with clear heads, and do not allow our judgement to be swayed by emotionalism. Just such emotionalism is introduced by constant reference to the so-called holocaust — the suggestion being that all ideas of racial differences and all solutions to racial problems which involve segregation of the races lead in the end to such occurrences as the holocaust. It is vital that we knock this holocaust nonsense on the head in order to clear the decks for a rational public debate on the race issue that will not be prejudiced by this kind of artificially-engendered emotionalism.

It is important to challenge the holocaust

Contd. on next page

for a further reason, and this was suggested at in my answer to your earlier question: If our public life is being regulated by a machinery of **lies**, it is vital that we should recognise the fact, for those who would lie to us over one issue are liable to lie to us over many more. We will not be able to cope with any of our contemporary problems unless and until we establish the reign of **truth** in all matters.

In fact, for some 40 years the British public has been subjected to endless propaganda, much of it untrue, designed to belittle many proud achievements in our own history, notably the achievements of the British Empire. There is much reason to believe that the machinery of lies responsible for this propaganda is the same one as that responsible for the flood of propaganda about World War II and the so-called holocaust.

In view of these considerations, one is forced to the conclusion that the motives for attempted suppression of free discussion of the truth of the holocaust are very far removed from those of merely wanting to save certain people being 'offended', but amount to something decidedly sinister. What might such motives be? I shall attempt an answer.

THE MOTIVES

It is my view that the holocaust story has provided the formula whereby to destroy the nations and races of the world, this being a principal ambition of Zionism. There is only one nation and race that Zionists believe it is right to preserve, and that is their own.

The plan of the Zionists is to construct a world government under their own effective control, as a result of which there would no longer be any sovereign nations. In pursuit of this, it is also an aim of the Zionists to destroy the separate racial identities of the world's peoples (apart again from their own), for they recognise that racial identity is the most vital element making for independent nationhood.

The means by which this formula is being made to serve its desired end is the depiction of all patriotic, national and racial feeling (apart from that of Jewry) as being synonymous with 'anti-semitism' and 'nazism'. From this of course, because of the current climate of 'world opinion', it is only a short step to 'gas chambers' and 'mass extermination'.

By this kind of pressure, it is intended to frighten and silence all further opposition to Zionist power and to the progressive destruction of nationhood that is the aim of that power — and there is no doubt that these tactics succeed with ominous frequency! Millions of Gentiles have been made terrified to express patriotic and racial sentiments for fear of being branded as the advocates of a new 'holocaust'. The twisted logic by which we are governed today assumes that if you want to preserve your own nation and race you must be planning to exterminate Jews by the six-million! Although such an idea is utterly absurd when considered in the cold light of reason, it is a fact that the reasoning power of the Gentile masses have been largely



NO, THESE CORPSES ARE NOT JEWISH
The bodies shown here are those of German civilians, the victims of Allied fire-bombing. Such pictures were used, however, to illustrate 'holocaust' propaganda, being accompanied by the claims that they belonged to Jews

atrophied by the impact of holocaust propaganda over several decades.

It is as if whole populations were under some hypnotic spell to respond automatically, as if under hypnosis, whenever talk of the holocaust or 'gas chambers' is uttered.

This does much to explain the catastrophic acquiescence of so many British people, and the people of other nations, in the loss of national sovereignty that their countries have suffered, as for instance through EEC membership, and in the inroads made into their countries by legions of non-white immigrants.

But, if we think seriously about it, if it is 'anti-semitic' to suggest that the holocaust is a hoax, is it not equally 'anti-Gentile', or 'anti-German' to say that the holocaust actually did happen?

It is my view that the holocaust myth must be thoroughly demolished, in order that we may then be able to see and think clearly on those matters affecting our own national and racial future — without our seeing and thinking being prejudiced by feelings of guilt by association.

THE USE OF LIES

One aspect of the holocaust fraud is that whenever persecution is inflicted upon a population containing any portion of Jews, even if the portion is no more than 10 per cent, this persecution is presented to the world as if it were of Jews only — the remaining sufferers being excluded from mention as if they did not matter.

Douglas Reed, in his book *The Controversy of Zion* reports on page 397:-

"...his (Hitler's) concentration camps where ninety per-cent of the inmates were Germans became concentration camps for Jews; a wartime

report about the killing of '150,000 White Russians, Ukrainians and Jews at Kiev' was changed to '150,000 Jews'; and so on interminably."

Furthermore, whenever Jews have been among the persecutors as well as the persecuted, their presence as the former is subsequently ignored by recorded history. On page 406 of *The Controversy of Zion*, Reed states:-

"...the 'Nazi' concentration camps, at the time when the Anglo-American armies entered Germany, were predominantly under **Communist** control, that Jews were among the tormentors, and that anti-Communism was a surer qualification for the death-chamber than anti-Hitlerism!"

And again on page 410:-

"Communists ran these camps, tortured and murdered the victims. If there was any difference between them and the Gestapo jailers it is only that they were more villainous, because they denounced and killed men who were supposed to be their comrades in battle against a common foe. As the Eastern Jews, in particular, play so large a part in Communism, Jews logically appear among the persons implicated in these deeds. That is not in itself surprising at all, for Jews, like all other men, are good and bad, cruel and humane; **but it was kept hidden from the public masses, who received a picture of torture camps inhabited almost entirely by Jews, tormented by depraved 'Nazi' captors.** In fact, the Jews formed a small proportion of the entire camp population; the tormentors in the last three years of the war were largely Communists, whose motives have been shown; and among these tormentors were Jews."

The emphases above, in both cases, are my own. Substantiation of this is then provided, beginning on page 411:-

"Thus, while much was heard of 'war criminals' and their trials, these Jewish 'war criminals' appeared only before Jewish tribunals and if they

Contd. overleaf

WHY DISPUTE THE HOLOCAUST?

(Contd. from prev. page)

were punished, **the world was not told.**

...Jewish Telegraph Agency (May 8th 1946)

On the other hand:-

"The Jewish Telegraph Agency (May 8th 1946) reported, 'The verdict in the trial of 23 guards at the Breendonck concentration camp at Antwerp, one of the lesser-known Nazi hells, was announced here yesterday. Among the guards are 3 Jews, Walter Obler, Leo Schmandt and Sally Lewin. Obler and Lewin have been sentenced to death and Schmandt to 15 years imprisonment.

"Mr. Joseph Leftwich, in his discussion of 'anti-semitism' with A.K. Chesterton, asked of this trial, 'What does it prove? That the human beast is found everywhere, and that Jews are no more immune than any other human group.' That is correct, but beside the point of this argument, **which is that the mass-mind, during the Second War, was given the false picture of a solely Jewish persecution conducted by non-Jews and that events in the world in this century are consistently so misrepresented, to the general misfortune.**" (In both cases, the emphases are mine).

I am in no doubt that the purpose of this kind of distortion is to whip up sympathy for all manner of Zionist demands (to which there seems no limit in terms of the cost to others) by fraudulently presenting the Jews to the world as uniquely the victims of persecution,

as people who always have been persecuted but who have never themselves been among the persecutors. That is indeed the picture that has come to be generally believed, though it is entirely false. But it has significantly secured its objective in disorienting the minds of the masses when it comes to a rational appreciation of national and racial issues. Thus we see a very important reason for exposing the fraudulence of the holocaust tale.

Sometimes Jews themselves, from out of their own mouths, blow the gaff. Douglas Reed reports a former Israeli Premier, Mr. Moshe Sharett, as once having commented:

"A man is justified in taking any action, even in selling his soul to the Devil, in order to save Jews." Only Jews? And save them from what? From the consequences of exposure to the truth, perhaps? Mr. Sharett has surely told us much!

Douglas Reed also reports a statement by a Mr. Maurice Samuel in 1924: "We Jews, the destroyers, will remain the destroyers forever." Destroyers of what? Of Gentile nationhood perhaps?

A WORD OF CAUTION

There is of course a further motive for the suppression of the truth about the holocaust that we see today, and this is that, if the truth were to get out and become widely recognised, this could spark off a wave of

hostility to Jewry that could, conceivably, result in a quite genuine holocaust in the future.

This is a reaction that we would have to pull out all stops to prevent, since, quite apart from the moral issues involved, it would give future holocaust propaganda a credence that would only be to the Zionists' advantage.

It would therefore be necessary that a settling of accounts with the hoaxers should rely, not on physical forms of punishment, but on their total dethronement from their present power — a punishment enough to such people!

Any penalisation of such guilty persons involving severe physical conditions would undoubtedly sow the seeds of yet another spate of anti-Gentilism more damaging than ever because at least partially based on fact.

By contrast, the wholesale public exposure of incontestible guilt would permit no such counter-blow. It is therefore a much surer way of averting a recurrence of what we are currently seeking to eradicate.

The day may yet arrive when the derisive cry of 'gas chambers' will be used in a much more apt context than it is at present, being directed only at those who attempt to pull wool over people's eyes in a monstrous hoax. In that context it will possess about the same interpretation as 'Santa Claus' or 'flat-earth' — which is what it deserves.

SCOUTS' DISHONOUR



Changing allegiance

The cutting here is an extract from the Sunday Times. It shows Abdul Hafiz, who belongs to Tower Hamlets Scout Troop 786. The troop has been formed specially for Asian boys with approval from the Scout Association. According to the report captioning the photo, the Scouts are now to rid themselves of the "white, middle-class and Christian image." This particular troop does not even require its members to take the traditional Scouts' oath of allegiance. Instead of the allegiance being to God and the Queen, it is to "Allah and country." The big question is: which country? Our view is that the heads of Britain's Scout movement, by allowing this change, have made an appalling capitulation.

AS ABDUL HAFIZ and the boys of Scout Troop 786, Tower Hamlets, gather round the flag to make their traditional promise of allegiance, it is not God and the Queen but Allah and country that they promise to obey.

Britain's first, and only, troop of all-Muslim scouts is making history as part of a project to encourage young Muslims, Hindus, and boys of other religions, especially in the inner cities, to join the 658,000 in this country who already belong to the Scout Association.

The scouts are trying, through a movement called Scoutreach, to rid themselves of the "white, middle class and Christian" image, although Hafiz, 14, says he joined for the first aid to help him become a chemist.

Following its success in Tower Hamlets, the Scout Association hopes to open other Muslim troops in Watford, Huddersfield and Manchester. On Wednesday, in Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, a principally Hindu troop is also due to be inaugurated; the boys will swear allegiance to "My Dharma and the Queen".



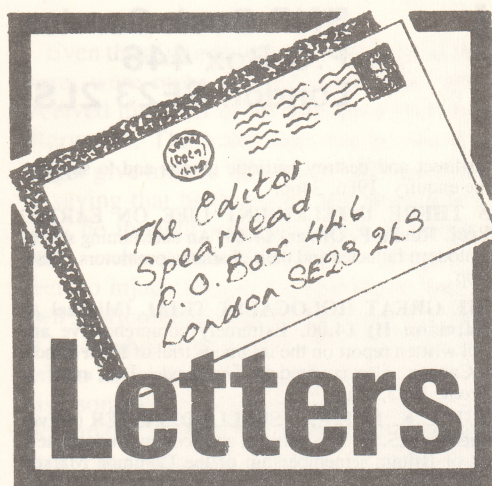
THOUGHT FOR THE MONTH

The public would like to know how politicians who become Ministers but who inherited no money and have never been in any sort of private business end up rich men with estates and expensive London houses, etc. How was it done?

We can tell you. It is brought about by insider share transactions. At a certain point in their careers, an obliging banker suggests purchase of shares he knew would go up. The politician always remarks that he does not possess the necessary funds. The banker then offers a loan account to be credited with the profit but not debited with any loss. The banker well knows what the outcome will be. The happy politician becomes a rich man and naturally bears well in mind the future interests of his banker.

That is how it is done. Persons previously penniless suddenly own very valuable property and you can see them at the top luxury hotels. You won't ever see them at a cheap restaurant.

From SPECIAL OFFICE BRIEF Gloucestershire



SIR: I do not know whether you saw an item in the 'Peter Simple' column of *The Daily Telegraph* on Friday, the 11th December, but in case not let me draw this to your attention.

Some months ago, *Spearhead* featured an article by Ronald Rickcord about the trial, in Israel, of Mordechai Vanunu, who is charged with revealing in our own *Sunday Times* some of the secrets of Israel's nuclear research programme. You will perhaps recall how Mr. Rickcord exposed the extraordinary circumstances in which Vanunu was kidnapped in Britain and whisked off to Israel with what was, apparently, the willing complicity of our own government.

Testifying in Vanunu's defence in the Israeli trial are two British citizens, Mr. Peter Hounam, a journalist, and Mr. Frank Barnaby, a scientist. According to 'Peter Simple':-

"Both have been ordered not to say or write anything about their testimony. 'I was warned,' says Mr. Hounam, 'that I face being extradited back to Israel if I try to publish what happened in court. I believe the warning came indirectly from the security forces here.' That is, in Israel. 'Is it really true that if he reveals anything about the court proceedings he can be extradited from England to Israel? With what legal offence could he be charged under English law? And if he cannot be legally extradited, might he risk being kidnapped instead?'"

Presuming that this report is not invention (and it is very difficult to imagine *The Sunday Telegraph* daring to publish it if it were), the staggering effrontery of these Jews in Israel takes one's breath away. Like 'Peter Simple', I should like to know what English law can be invoked in such a matter. Presumably, the Israelis would not have made such a threat to Mr. Hounam and Dr. Barnaby if they had not been fairly sure that their demand for extradition would be met. But what a situation when a **British citizen** can be extradited to a foreign country for a 'crime' unknown in British law.

And if anyone thinks it doubtful that our own government would co-operate in getting either of these men taken to Israel in compliance with Israeli demands, let us remember the way in which Vanunu himself was whisked away from British shores in the first place.

There seems to me no doubt that today

Jewry exercises as much power and influence in this country as it does in the United States, no doubt because Mrs. Thatcher owes her position largely to Jewish assistance.

H.S. HALL

Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

SIR: Could I be right in guessing that the 'easing of tension' between East and West, signified in the recent Summit meeting in Washington between President Reagan and Soviet boss Gorbachev, is a planned prelude to the eventual world-government merger?

R.D. MOLESWORTH

Cheltenham, Glos.

SIR: I will shortly have served 13 years in prison, 12 of them being spent in Peterhead Prison before my transfer to Shotts last year.

It was with a mixture of annoyance and amusement that I read Harry Mullin's article 'Political agitation behind the prison troubles' in the November issue of *Spearhead*.

While indeed it is a fact that certain leftist groups send literature into Peterhead regularly, the truth is that much of this material is regarded by prisoners as infantile and puerile rubbish, good only for toilet paper.

Most prisoners are not stupid, and they realise that when leftists send in such unsolicited literature free-of-charge they are only trying recruit and exploit the prisoners for their own ends. Prisoners are street-wise and can see through the left's strategy.

Over the years I have had much British Nationalist and other radical 'right-wing' literature sent in, and some of this material has been very well received by my fellow prisoners.

Mr. Mullin is totally wrong in attributing prison trouble to a red conspiracy. I have known many prisoners throughout the years who have been involved in disturbances, and I have been involved in one or two myself. None of us was influenced by lefty

propaganda. In my opinion much of the trouble simply stems from the Scots temperament.

BRIAN HOSIE

HM Prison, Shotts, Lanarks.

SIR: Want something done? Form a committee of one!

B. COUPE

Bradford, Yorks.

SIR: On Sunday, the 8th November, I travelled with others to York to attend the intended BNP Remembrance Day ceremony. On arrival, we met with a situation which resembled a city under siege. Police patrols were on every street and the cenotaph was under heavy guard. Despite police bullying tactics, we managed to join up with the main body of BNP members at a nearby pub. However, on leaving the pub and setting out for the rallying point we were surrounded by police and subjected to much harassment, and in some cases actual contempt was shown by officers towards those ex-servicemen wearing campaign medals.

Party leader John Tyndall has always insisted that we obey police instructions, which of course is the correct action to take — but I no longer have the slightest respect for a part of the Yorkshire Constabulary as a result of this event; their behaviour was deplorable.

The day, however, was a success, despite all of our difficulties. It was an experience from which our people emerged with nothing but credit. None was intimidated, and I was particularly impressed with the bearing of the young.

FRANK DAWBER

Hyde, Cheshire

SIR: Is it my imagination or is there not a single film from Hollywood these days that does not contain an 'anti-racist' theme?

P.D. WALTERS

Ludlow, Shrops.

How to obtain SPEARHEAD

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to ensure to obtain copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain quantities for redistribution. Those wishing for copies for themselves each month are recommended to take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with a cheque or postal order for the applicable sum.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick in box where applicable):-

British Isles: £8.00 ☐ Overseas unsealed surface mail: £9.50 ☐ Overseas sealed surface mail: £10.85 ☐ Unsealed air mail Middle East: £11.80 ☐ Unsealed air mail Canada, USA, Latin America, Africa: £13.40 ☐ Unsealed air mail Australia, New Zealand, Far East: £14.30 ☐

Please note: These overseas rates apply if remittance is in Pounds Sterling; if remittance is in overseas currency an additional charge of £5.50 is required in the case of cheques and money orders and £1 in the case of banknotes, these going to pay banker's charges and commission.

Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:-

10-19 copies: 40p each; 20-49 copies: 36p each; 50-99 copies: 30p each; 100-199 copies: 26p each; 200-499 copies: 22p each; 500 copies or over: 20p each. (For advice on postal rates, please contact our office).

All cheques and postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: PO Box 446, London, SE23 2LS. Please do not include a payment for *Spearhead* as part of a cheque including payment for any other item.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

BNP Book Service
P.O.Box 446
London SE23 2LS

THE NEW UNHAPPY LORDS (A.K. Chesterton) £3.00. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to dragoon mankind into a global police state. 1972, 255pp.

THE CAMP OF THE SAINTS (Jean Raspail) £2.40. A sensational novel about the destruction of the white world by Asian immigrant invasion. 1973, 311pp.

THE BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM (Prof. W.C. George) £1.00. The race equality hoax destroyed by an academic expert. 70pp.

DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE? (Richard Harwood) 50p. The fact-filled pamphlet that refutes the Holocaust legends and has evoked Zionist frenzy. 28pp.

THE HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY (Prof. A.R. Butz) £2.40. A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'Holocaust' and completely dissects the myth. 2nd edition 1977, 315pp.

THE MONEY BOMB (James Gibb Stewart) £3.95. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

THE USES OF RELIGION (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 30p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 30p. Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity and that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

THE LEMMING FOLK (James Gibb Stuart) £7.95. A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashion that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

THE GRAND DESIGN (Douglas Reed) £2.00. A behind-the-scenes look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

THE DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY (Wilmot Robertson) £7.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America — and not just simply the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

THE GLOBAL MANIPULATORS (Robert Eringer) £2.50. While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

PEACE STUDIES IN OUR SCHOOLS — PROPAGANDA FOR DEFENCELESSNESS (John Marks) £2.95. An important book on a major current educational scandal: the indoctrination of schoolchildren by pacifist and unilateralist 'educationalists'. This topical and factual study makes it plain that we are not simply confronted with odd teachers here and there abusing their positions but a whole network of organisations and institutions, some publicly funded, co-ordinating their attack on young people's minds. 1984, 63pp.

THE ZIONIST CONNECTION (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations*. 1979, 24pp.

A WORLD COUP D'ETAT IS PLANNED (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Updates the above, giving details of the destructive effects of treaties foisted on Britain. 1984, 66pp.

THE COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER (Correlli Barnett) £8.95. A welcome reissue of a vitally important

Here is the latest list of our books. The prices given in each case do not include postal charges, which should be estimated by calculating one-eighth of the total value of the order. Money should be enclosed with all orders and all cheques and postal orders should be made out to the BNP Book Service ONLY and not included in remittances sent for other items. Orders are likely to be dealt with more quickly if the fact that they are intended for the BNP Book Service is indicated on the envelope. Please send all orders to the address above.

book first published in 1972. Shows how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.

THE ZUNDEL TRIAL AND FREE SPEECH (Doug Christie) £2.25. The defence counsel's address to the jury in the infamous trial in Canada of Ernst Zundel for daring to question the Holocaust myth. A ringing defence of free enquiry and free speech. 1985, 32pp.

F.D.R. — THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN (Hamilton Fish) £5.00. An exposure of President Roosevelt's war guilt and trickery by a former associate. 1976, 255pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

CENSORED HISTORY (Eric Butler) £1.50. An examination of some of the facts of recent history that have not found their way into textbooks and newspapers. 1974, 48pp.

THE CONTROVERSY OF ZION (Douglas Reed) £9.00. A best-seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little known and long suppressed facts. 1979, 586pp.

THE NAMELESS WAR (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £3.25. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during the war, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

THE SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED (W. Grimstad) £2.50. Examines not only the 'Holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish Question, including the exploitation of the 'anti-semitic' smear. 1977, 170pp.

NUREMBERG AND OTHER WAR CRIMES TRIALS: A NEW LOOK (Richard Harwood) 75p. A scholarly exposure of this cynical travesty of justice. 1978, 68pp.

RACIAL KINSHIP (H.B. Isherwood) 30p. a further well argued presentation of the case for 'racism' by the author of *Race and Politics*. 1974, 36pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country in 1966. 76pp.

AMERICA'S DECLINE: THE EDUCATION OF A CONSERVATIVE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £3.50. A collection of articles and reviews on various aspects of the collapse of modern civilisation. 1981, 375pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

THE ENEMY OF EUROPE (Francis Parker Yockey & Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £6.00. Thought-provoking essay on the powers set on destroying the European peoples, written by Yockey and accompanied by a review of Yockey's work by Prof. Oliver. 1981, 240pp.

I.Q. AND RACIAL DIFFERENCES (Prof. Henry Garrett) £1.00. Clear and concise summary of the evidence of racial differences in intelligence and their significance in education. 1980, 57pp.

THE UNHOLY ALLIANCE (Patrick Walsh) £2.25. A former Canadian undercover police officer exposes the dirty tricks employed by Zionists and Communists to

misdirect and destroy patriotic groups and to suppress free enquiry. 1986, 34pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

THE GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Extremely comprehensive and well written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free Speech*. 1985, 95pp.

OUT! U.K. IN E.E.C. SPELLS DISASTER (Oliver Smedley) £5.00. The political and economic consequences of Britain's membership of the Common Market. 1986, 79pp.

BOUND TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

TRUTH OUT OF AFRICA (Ivor Benson) £3.25. Developments in Africa, particularly 'Zimbabwe', since 1960, set against a background of the forces at work in the world as a whole. 2nd ed. 1984, 112pp.

TRADITIONALIST'S ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.

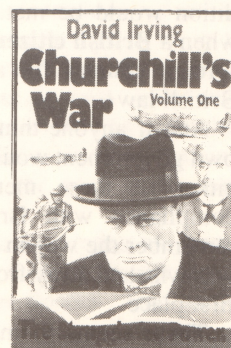
CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years, this book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

GAY LESSONS (Rachel Tingle) £2.50. A topical exposure of the manner in which homosexuality is encouraged among young people by official bodies at public expense. 1986, 48pp.

THE MURDER OF BRITISH INDUSTRY (John Boyd) 75p. An exposure of the catastrophic economic and industrial effects of Britain's membership of the EEC. 1987, 16pp.

Wrong price given

We draw the attention of BNP Book Service customers to the fact that, in our advertisement last month for 'Churchill's War' (by David Irving), we inadvertently gave the wrong price for the book. The correct price is £16.95 and not £16.50, as originally stated. We apologise to readers and to BNP Book Service for this error.



'Churchill's War'
(by David Irving).
See details above.

OTHER PUBLICITY MATERIAL

FROM B.N.P. HEADQUARTERS (Orders with cash to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS)

B.N.P. STATEMENT OF POLICY

A up-to-date resume of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 23p post-free.

B.N.P. ELECTION MANIFESTO 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 43p post-free.

B.N.P. LEAFLETS

Fed up with the party politicians? Reprint of a popular old nationalist leaflet brought up to date. Deals with British National Party policies on the main national issues.

Have you been thrown on the scrapheap by foreign imports? This leaflet deals with unemployment and explains in simple terms how millions of British jobs are being destroyed by the international free trade policies of successive governments. A brief and concise argument for economic nationalism.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases. Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals.

This is OUR country. Leaflet questioning people on their views on race riots and multi-racialism and telling them that if they answer affirmatively their place is with the British National Party. Features vivid picture of riot area in flames.

If only we were black... Reprint, up-dated, of a previous BNP leaflet, drawing attention to the special favours and facilities granted to ethnic minority groups by national and local government, and calling on Whites — particularly the young — to fight for their rights.

Can you spot a red teacher? Up-dated reprint of an old nationalist leaflet aimed especially at school students and giving advice on how to combat left-wing brainwashing in the classroom.

The great Tory con-trick. Entirely new leaflet exposing the way the Tories are currently trying to woo the people with patriotic slogans, while their policies at root are aimed at the destruction of Britain.

These leaflets cost £6.00 per 1,000 with postage charges of £2.55 for 1,000 and £2.75 for 2,000.

B.N.P. POSTERS

Large posters (17.7in x 25.2in)

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of 1981 riot photos, with BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Limited quantities left in stock. Not being reprinted.

Plain poster. Contains BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. Remaining space empty for slogan appropriate for occasion to be filled in. Available only to accredited BNP regional, branch or group organisers.

These large posters cost: 1-9 at 18p each; 10-19 at 15p each; 20-49 at 12p each; 50 or over at 9p each. Estimate postage at weight of 20g for each poster.

Medium-sized posters (12.6in x 17.7in)

Multi-racial Britain: the experiment that failed. Help us end it! Collage of riot photos with BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue.

Oppose the disarmers! Build up our forces! Make Britain strong! Photo of Royal Marine in action with machine gun, with BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue.

She freezes in winter while Third World gets £1,000 million a year. Put British people before aliens! Photo of old lady by unlit fire.

Support Ulster: smash terrorism. Hang IRA murderers! Drawing of man holding hangman's rope with wife and youngster and flag in background.

Protect British jobs: ban imports! Special unemployment poster with photo of Japanese cars coming off boat.

Protect our women and old folk: stamp out muggers! Drawing of typical mugging gang.

What's happened to free speech? Up-date of poster produced last year showing how the state is trying to gag those who oppose the alien invasion of Britain.

These medium-sized posters cost: 1-9 at 12p each; 10-19 at 10p each; 20-49 at 8p each; 50 or over at 6p each. Postage should be estimated on the basis of one poster weighing 10g.

B.N.P. STICKERS

With slogans:-

Fight subversion: smash communism!

Put British people before aliens! (Same as poster)

Start repatriation!

Make Britain strong! (Same as poster)

Ban imports! (Same as poster)

Stamp out muggers! (Same as poster)

Hang IRA murderers! (Same as poster)

Protect our young from child murderers: bring back the rope!

Scrap the Anglo-Irish Agreement: Keep Ulster British!

Love the White Race: Protect its future!

Abortion is child-murder: Make it illegal!

Protect us from AIDS: Outlaw homosexuality!

Get Britain out of the Common Market!

Stickers with BNP name and address and logo in red, white and blue. £2 per 100 plus 24p p&p.

B.N.P. BADGES

British National Party badges available for £1.25 post-free.

B.N.P. KEY RINGS

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75.

B.N.P. RECORDINGS

Rally '82: Speeches from BNP national rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was 'Unite and fight for Britain's future!'

Side 1: Includes speech by Charles Parker.

Side 2: Speech by John Tyndall.

Voices of Nationalism:

Side 1: Speeches from Nationalist Unity rally in London on September 5th 1981. Hear John Tyndall, Kenneth McKilliam, Len Bearsford Walker and others.

Side 2: Studio talk by John Tyndall on theme: 'The coming British revolution'.

Tyndall speaks I: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on theme of 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage (about the worldwide dispersion of the peoples of British stock).

Side 2: Talk on theme of 'Britain's economic crisis'.

Tyndall speaks II: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on theme of 'The case for nationalism' (the internationalist argument demolished).

Side 2: Talk on the theme of 'Tragedy of the 20th century' (analysis of the 2nd World War).

Tyndall speaks III: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on theme of 'Why we must repatriate'.

Side 2: Talk on theme of 'Foundations of the national community' (Discourse on racial nationalism and its concepts of government and citizenship).

Tyndall speaks IV: Two studio talks:-

Side 1: Talk on theme of 'The way to full employment'.

Side 2: Talk on theme of 'The racial time-bomb' (A thorough demolition of the multi-racialist point of view

NEW RECORDING AVAILABLE

BNP Recordings

TYNDALL SPEAKS IV



SIDE 1

The way to full employment

SIDE 2

The racial time-bomb

TYNDALL
SPEAKS IV
The BNP
Leader's
latest studio
talk is on the
themes of
unemployment
and
race.
Price: £3.50
plus
24p p&p.

and a warning of the dire consequences facing Britain if the multi-racial experiment is not ended).

Cassette recordings available at £3.50 plus 24p p&p.

FROM NORWICH BRANCH (Orders with cash to A9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA)

B.N.P. TIES, SELF-ADHESIVE STICKERS, BEER MATS, BALL PENS & OTHER ITEMS

3-colour stickers with BNP logo in red, white and blue (self-adhesive). £1.13 per 100 or £5 per 500.

Dark navy blue polyester necktie bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £4.50 post-free.

3-colour round stickers with BNP logo in red, white and blue (self-adhesive). 1 1/4in. in diameter: £2.50 for 250; £4.25 for 500. 2 1/2in. in diameter: £3.50 for 250; £6.25 for 500.

Oblong BNP stickers with party logo and name and address (red on yellow labels) with slogans: (1) **A new way forward for Britain;** (2) **Stop the riots — peace through repatriation;** (3) **Smash the IRA — keep Ulster British;** (4) **Join us now! Make Britain a riot-free zone;** (5) **Our country — love it or lose it!** £3.50 for 250; £6.50 for 500; £12 for 1,000.

New sticker: **Every vote counts — vote British National Party!** (red on white label) with party logo, name and address. £5.50 for 500.

BNP beer mats with large red, white and blue party logo and party name and address in blue on white background. Ideal recruitment aid for leaving in pubs or for nationalist socials. Samples for £1 or packs: £5/£10/£20 inc. p&p.

BNP ball pens. Brown/gold retractable ball pen with clip: 3 for £1 inc. p&p. White/blue ball pen: 6 for £1 inc. p&p. Both types of pen stamped with party name.

Stick pen with clip; publicity pencil; publicity pencil with rubber; teric ball pen; super retractable pen. One of each type for £1 inc. p&p. All stamped with party name.

BNP branch fund cards. Sample card for 26p in stamps. 10 cards for £1.50 inc. p&p.

A4-size holocaust leaflet/poster. 100 for £3.40. Grim statistics about the forgotten victims of the real 20th century Soviet holocaust. Good for distribution to opinion-formers.

'SPEARHEAD' STICKERS

2in-square sticker advertising *Spearhead* magazine: £1.18 per 100 or £5 for roll of 500.

FROM LIVERPOOL BRANCH (Orders with cash to PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH)

MORE B.N.P. BALL PENS

Ball pens bearing the slogan 'British National Party — for race and nation'. Sample for 13p post-free.

* * *

CANDOUR

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. Subscription £5 per year. Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

AUSTRALIA FIRST

A hard-hitting quarterly journal fighting for the nationalist cause. Includes events from home and abroad. Subscription rates: Aust \$8; NZ \$12; Others \$15. Obtainable from PO Box R345, Royal Exchange, NSW 2000, Australia. Overseas: Cash preferred or add \$4 to cheque.

THE THUNDERBOLT

Hard-hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. Sample copy for £1 from: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.

BRITISH NATIONALIST SONG-TAPE

Containing 9 songs, including: *Boys of the Bulldog Breed*, *Britannia is my Home*, *White Men Awake!*, *My Skin is White*, *Sons of Britain*, *Britain is a White Man's Land*, *Members of the BNP*, *Soldiers of the BNP* and *Dear Motherland*. Available at £3.50 plus 72p p&p. Copies and lyrics sent with each order. Orders with cash to: PO Box 75, Plymouth PL1 1SQ.

BUILDING FUND: £7,000 NEEDED!

AS FROM THE BEGINNING OF THIS YEAR, the acquisition of a national headquarters premises will be the most important aim pursued by the British National Party and will take priority over all other party projects. Party supporters have long been promised that a headquarters will eventually be obtained. Now the party is in a position to announce that the acquisition of the premises is a realistic target during the current year — possibly even in the first half of the year.

The party now has a sizeable sum of money put by for investment in this project — to be precise, a sum in the region of £10,000. That this money is in the party's keeping is almost entirely the result of the decision of the party leadership not to contest the 1987 general election.

At first it was considered that the party might go straight ahead and acquire a leasehold on a suitable property. Another option was to obtain a freehold on a property by means of a mortgage, in which case the party would immediately be in a position to put down the required deposit. In the end, however, it was decided to raise the money by means of a loan in other quarters. We have now completed our enquiries about the terms of such a loan and have obtained provisional agreement on the part of the lender on the necessary terms. What this does require, however, is that we have available a larger sum for the purpose of a deposit than was originally envisaged. We also have to make provision for certain other expenses connected with the upkeep of the property, such as a guarantee of our being able to pay the rates for the first year. Our calculations

now are that the sum we will require to raise will be £17,000.

With £10,000 of this amount already in our possession, this means that we need to raise a further £7,000. We are now making an appeal to all party supporters to help us raise this sum with the minimum of delay.

We have already obtained a pledge from one party supporter, who has given generously in the past, of £750. This is an excellent start, and a fine example to others. Now is the time for everyone to dig as deeply as possible into their financial reserves in order to see that the ball is kept rolling at a similar pace. In other words, GIVE NOW!

The premises we are seeking is in the southern part of the Outer London area. It does not need to be large but must be secure and contain the facilities for some administrative work, part of the storage of our party chattels, literature sales, the interviewing of interested persons and, not least, a telephone the number of which can be made public and which will be regularly manned.

Our enquiries concerning freehold property prices within the geographical limits stated have enabled us to make a fairly accurate calculation of the financial requirements involved in this project, and the target figure of our Headquarters Building Fund has been assessed accordingly.

In each issue of our magazine and the BNP paper *British Nationalist* we will be giving up-to-date reports on the latest progress of the fund.

Contributions should be marked 'Headquarters Fund' and sent to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

OBITUARIES

Mrs. Sadie Relf

SADIE RELF, beloved wife of the well-known nationalist Robert Relf, died quite suddenly in November, aged only 58.

BRITISH NATIONALIST

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 27p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £3.45 (British Isles) or £4.00 (overseas surface mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

10 copies	£1.20 + 37p post
25 copies	£2.70 + £1.00 post
50 copies	£4.80 + £2.00 post
100 copies	£8.40 + £2.45 post
150 copies	£12.00 + £2.65 post
200 copies	£15.00 + £2.90 post
300 copies	£21.00 + £3.10 post
400 copies	£26.00 + £3.40 post
500 copies	£32.00) Bulk rates
1,000 copies	£62.00) by Roadline

Cheques/postal orders to *British Nationalist*, PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS. Please keep orders and enquiries concerning *British Nationalist* totally separate from other correspondence in order to avoid confusion and delay.

Mrs. Relf was a constant source of support and strength to her husband, who was more than once embroiled in considerable trouble for his nationalist beliefs and activities — notably his imprisonment in 1976 for his refusal to sell his house to a coloured buyer. Then he began a hunger-strike, which he continued to an advanced stage.

Through all these trials, Mrs. Relf stood firmly behind her husband. She will be much missed, and we take this opportunity to convey our deepest sympathies to Robert Relf and other members of the family in their loss.

Bill Tearle

BILL TEARLE, the very popular London nationalist, died last month aged 62. Bill was very active as a member of the National Front in the 1970s and was especially appreciated for his work in taking charge of catering arrangements at big party functions. Somehow he managed to organise the supply of many hundreds of sandwiches at these events, to the wonderment of all who enjoyed them.

Bill Tearle will be much missed by all who knew him. We offer our deepest sympathies to all his family in their bereavement.

NEW UNITS

Two new local units of the British National Party have been formed very recently. One of these is in **Cleveland**, the unit being centred in the Middlesbrough area but extending out to Darlington, where there are also some new active members. Anyone in the Cleveland-Darlington area interested in helping this unit should contact it through writing to Tyneside BNP at PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP.

A very small unit has also been formed in **Cumbria**. Because of the scattered nature of the area and the fact that the main activists live far apart, it will take a little while before an organised branch is possible. However, the unit will welcome activists, who should write to party headquarters for details.

THANK YOU!

The Editor and Mrs. Tyndall would like to pass their customary message of thanks to all those who were kind enough to send them greetings cards at Yuletide. It is hoped that all will understand that it is not possible to send cards to every such person in reciprocity.

Surplus early *Spearheads*. SAE for list. 'Magazines', PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH.

'Scottish' Asians' campaign against BNP misfires

THE BIG IMPACT made by the British National Party in the Glasgow area in recent years has greatly worried the BNP's opponents in Scotland, and this has given rise to the emergence of a number of opposition groups. Perhaps the most prominent of these is the quaintly named 'Scottish Asians' Action Committee'.

The SAAC, when it heard that the BNP would be organising its customary St.

Andrew's Day rally in Glasgow in November, arranged to hold its own counter-demonstration in the city on the day on which the St. Andrew's event was expected to take place, namely November 28th. However, the BNP had in fact fixed its rally for one week

earlier, on the 21st November, in order not to have a clash of dates with one of Glasgow Rangers' home football fixtures (some BNP members also being staunch Rangers supporters).

The BNP held its highly successful rally on the 21st of the month and this was reported in our last issue. The following week, the so-

Contd. overleaf



ASIANS POSING AS 'SCOTS'

A shot of the 'Scottish Asian' march against the BNP as it proceeded through Glasgow

AVAILABLE BACK-ISSUES

No. Month	No. Month	No. Month	No. Month
80 November 1976	141 July 1980	163 May 1982	200 June 1985
140 April 1978	144 October 1980	164 June 1982	205 November 1985
144 December 1978	145 November 1980	165 July 1982	207 January 1986
125 January 1979	146 December 1980	166 August 1982	209 March 1986
126 February 1979	147 January 1981	167 September 1982	211 May 1986
127 March 1979	148 February 1981	168 October 1982	212 June 1986
128 May 1979	149 March 1981	169 November 1982	213 July 1986
130 August 1979	150 April 1981	170 December 1982	214 December 1986
132 October 1979	151 May 1981	174 April 1983	215 January 1987
133 November 1979	152 June 1981	175 May 1983	216 February 1987
134 December 1979	153 July 1981	176 June 1983	217 March 1987
136 February 1980	154 August 1981	177 July 1983	218 April 1987
137 March 1980	155 September 1981	178 August 1983	220 June 1987
138 April 1980	156 October 1981	179 September 1983	221 July 1987
139 May 1980	157 November 1981	180 October 1983	222 August 1987
140 June 1980	159 January 1982	199 May 1985	223 September 1987

And all subsequent issues

All copies are priced at the present rate of 50p per copy. Postal charges should be estimated on the basis of one copy weighing approximately 60g. Orders with cash to: PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

SUPPORT FUND

Although the production costs of our magazine have been considerably reduced by the acquisition of typesetting equipment, these are still greater than is our income from sales and subscriptions. We therefore still rely very much on donations to our regular support fund.

Please send all contributions to PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS. Should anyone require a receipt for a contribution of under £10, would they please supply SAE.

Contact your local party unit

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the areas of the United Kingdom. Below we give a list of the local addresses of the main units:-

NORTH LONDON

PO Box 300, Emma Street, Hackney, London E2 7BZ

WEST LONDON

PO Box 33, Greenford, Middlesex UB6 8DS

SOUTH LONDON

PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS

Bromley

PO Box 22, Bromley, Kent BR1 4JP

EAST KENT

73 Shirkoak Park, Woodchurch, Ashford

NORTH ESSEX

PO Box 703, Colchester CO7 9SP

SUFFOLK

2 Albert Road, Framlingham

NORFOLK

A9 Johnson Place, Norwich NR2 2SA

SOUTH WALES

PO Box 214, Cardiff CF3 9YB

BIRMINGHAM

PO Box 771, Great Barr, Birmingham B44 9LZ

STOKE-ON-TRENT

PO Box 320, Tunstall, Stoke

EAST MIDLANDS

PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

LIVERPOOL

PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

WIRRAL

PO Box 17, Birkenhead L41 3SF

MANCHESTER & SALFORD

PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

LEEDS & BRADFORD

PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

DONCASTER

PO Box 73, Doncaster DN4 6PS

TYNE & WEAR

PO Box 8, South Shields NE33 1LP

SCOTLAND

PO Box 85, Glasgow G3 8UL

The BNP also has units in West Kent, Basingstoke (Hants), Gloucestershire, Hertfordshire, Bedford, Luton, Cambridge, Brierley Hill (West Midlands), Burton-on-Trent, Nottingham, North Nottinghamshire, Bolton & Bury, Warrington, Lancaster, Halifax, Sheffield, Wakefield, Hull, Sunderland, Cleveland and Cumbria. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP head office at PO Box 446, London SE23 2LS.

Latest idiocies from the Front

THE ONCE PROUD National Front, having progressed from the inane to the puerile, now seems to have progressed yet further from the latter to the downright treasonable. We reprint here an extract from the Front's magazine *Nationalism Today*, which itself represents a reprint of an old front cover of *Spearhead*. The caption is self-explanatory. In the eyes of those now running the NF, apparently, opposition to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament amounts to 'Senile Tory Imperialism'. From this it would appear that Front policy now is that Britain should possess no independent nuclear defences. Thus we find the once patriotic NF making common cause with the shuffling lesbians, wierdos and political priests of the 'Ban-the-Bomb' movement. When we witnessed the way the NF was heading in the early 1980s, after our own break with it, we commented that it was drifting to the left. This was obviously a gross understatement in the light of its present political direction. We have to ask as we have asked before: Who has taken over the National Front and who is directing them? The question becomes more and more pertinent as the NF drifts yet further from the patriotic principles that so many of us fought for under its banner in the 1970s.

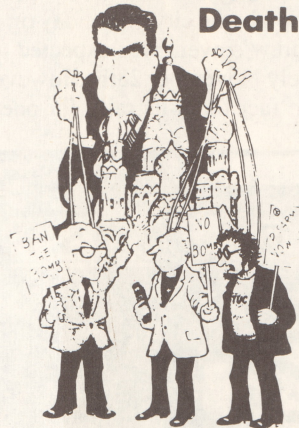
The same trend can be seen in a recent report in *National Front News*, the NF's tabloid, of a complaint the party recently made to the Press Council against an article appearing in *The Star* newspaper. Was the complaint about *The Star's* making propaganda for multi-racialism or some such thing? Goodness no! What the NF did not like was that in the article referred to a comment was made about Winston Silcock, the black thug who led the mob which murdered PC Keith Blakelock at the Tottenham riot, which in the view of the NF was 'racist'. To quote from *National Front News*:

"...Our complaint was against *The Star* newspaper for publishing an appallingly racist article which did nothing to help solve the problems of the multi-racist society created as a result, among other things, by mass media propaganda.

"The NF complaint arose from the *Star's*

Spearhead
35p

**CND =
Campaign
FOR
National
Death**



Senile Tory Imperialism masquerading as Nationalism. It is the duty of all National Revolutionaries to ensure that this political dodo disappears from the British political scene in the near future.

N.F. SAYS 'BAN THE BOMB' The tell-tale extract from *Nationalism Today*

comments about Winston Silcock, the man convicted of murdering PC Keith Blakelock during the Broadwater Farm riot. Now there is no doubt that Silcock is an unpleasant looking individual with a nasty reputation. But it is also a fact that he was convicted purely on the basis of a vague statement which he is alleged to have made to the police when arrested, and which he subsequently denied. There was no genuine evidence against him in court. His real trial was at the hands of the police and the press.

"As part of that hysteria, the *Star* described Silcock as an "ape" and went on to blame the whole of the Black community for the crime. The NF complained to the Press Council that neither statement served the interests of any race. It was particularly hypocritical of the *Star* to use cheap racist sensationalism to sell newspapers when it regularly attacks *NF News* for simply denying the logic or success of the forcibly imposed multi-racist experiment."

When we first read this report we could

hardly believe our eyes, and we had to read and re-read it again to make sure we had not been dreaming. Yet there it was. If anyone doubts us, let him get hold of a copy of *National Front News*, Issue 99 (December 1987) and turn to column 1 of page 3.

What is also of note about this affair is that the Press Council **upheld** the Front's complaint against *The Star*. The publishers of *National Front News* apparently regard this as a great 'victory' and something to crow about. Our own comment is that the day anyone earns the approval of such a body as the Press Council it will simply be a sign that they have joined forces with the enemies of Britain.

'SCOTTISH' ASIAN CAMPAIGN

(Contd. from prev. page)

called 'Scottish' Asians came out to demonstrate against an event that had come and gone! The 'Scottish' Asians made their way to a hotel in the city where they thought the BNP were holding the rally, the hope being that they could get in and cause trouble. When they arrived, however, it was found that the only meeting taking place there was that of a Bible-reading group! The Asians still did not accept that they had come to the wrong meeting on the wrong weekend. Said one of them, a Janice Fox: "Little do the old people at the Bible class know that a leading member of the British National Party is reading them quotes from the Bible." Miss Fox was thus quoted in *The Sunday Post* newspaper the following day.

Before this fiasco there had been a motley march of about 400 through Glasgow city centre. Local BNP **Organiser** Eric Brand went along as an observer of the march and reports that it was greeted with shouts of derision by a great many ordinary bystanders.

Altogether the day's events left the 'Scottish Asians' looking extremely foolish and, at the same time, won more big publicity for the BNP.

Find out about the British National Party

Send 25p for information pack

**To:
P.O. BOX 446
LONDON SE23 2LS**

Name.....

Address.....

I enclose.....